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ENGLISH POLITICS.

LATEST INCIDENTS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND—CONTINUOUS DEFEATS OF THE GOVERNMENT AT THE ELECTIONS—RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1873.

The Gladstone Government, which still possesses a majority in the House of Commons, though sadly dwindled from that stanch and compact hundred with which it started, is continually, and I may say uninterruptedly, being beaten at the elections, as they occur from time to time in consequence of resignation or death. There have just been three elections, in three very different constituencies, and in each the Ministerial candidate has been ignominiously defeated. At Greenwich Mr. Gladstone has now an obscure and hitherto unknown Tory for his colleague, and the only Liberal who had any chance was a Socialist agitator, who has lately added Irish Home Rule to his political stock in trade. At Dundee Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, an able jurist, and author of some recent remarkable letters on "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," was put at the bottom of the poll, though everybody admitted that he was the best man, simply because he bore the stamp of a Ministerialist candidate. In East Staffordshire, Mr. Jaffroy, a Liberal journalist, who was backed by the great brewer Bass, was beaten by the son of another great brewer, Allsopp, a Conservative, the worst thing against the former being that, though he is not a thorough Ministerialist, he would not go dead against the Ministry.

THE CABINET CHANGES.

The Government, as much dissatisfied with itself as the electors, has been driven to try how far, without actually jumping out of its skin, it could jump its aching bones into more comfortable positions. In its utter wretchedness, anything is welcomed as a change, and for the moment it has persuaded itself that it can walk more easily and with a new dignity if it goes on its hands instead of its feet. The Ministry have celebrated the close of the session by a brisk game of "change corners," and everybody is now in everybody else's place. Lord Ripon has left the Government, and Mr. Bright has promised to join it as soon as his health is fully restored—which is a sort of card for the general election—but otherwise the men who compose it are the same as before, only almost every man has a different hook. Of course, no Government that was not wretchedly ill at ease would toss and tumble about in this way. On Tuesday Parliament was prorogued, and the Government had six months before it, during which it was absolute and uncontrolled master of everything, and could do just what it liked. There was an end to troublesome questions, and exasperating opposition, and disheartening defeats. Not the Czar of all the Russias is more absolute in his autocracy than the English Government when Parliament is not sitting. At such a moment Ministers might naturally have been expected to be glad of a little peace and quietness.

MR. GLADSTONE'S DOINGS.

But no! The instant Parliament is dispersed they set to work on another shuffle of offices among themselves, and allot each other new and unaccustomed tasks. This is really Gladstone all over. Anybody else would have taken his holiday like a man, and put off troublesome rearrangements for another month or two. But Gladstone, with his soft, sentimental, morbid earnestness, has made it a matter of conscience that it must all be done at once. Any change of this kind must necessarily be a confession of failure and weakness, and the only excuse for it is that it will somehow make the Government stronger for the future. But there is no reason to suppose that it will have this effect. Lord Ripon leaves the Government altogether, and there is no likelihood of his ever returning to public life. He began it as a boyish Radical, but when this youthful froth had been worked off it was found that there was nothing left in him. His nonentity might have been overlooked, but his Marquisate will never be forgiven. It is in the eyes of the greater part of his countrymen a standing memorial of his own incompetence and the folly of the Government. He has about as much comfort in this disastrous dignity as a spaniel with a tin pot tied to its tail. I should think he would give a good deal to be an Earl again. His eldest son met with a bad accident at Nice some months ago, and though he has recovered wonderfully, he is not himself again, and his father and mother are anxious to devote themselves to his restoration. This is understood to be the urgent private affairs which takes the Marquis out of the Ministry. Mr. Childers is also represented as being called away by similar reasons, but it is doubtful whether he will really quit the office at all. He holds the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, a sinecure office, at the disposal of Mr. Bright when the latter feels well enough to take it; and when Mr. Bright does take it Mr. Childers is pretty sure to turn up as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Nobody supposes it possible that Mr. Gladstone can really do the work of that office in addition to his trying labors as First Lord of the Treasury and supervising head of the Government, but Mr. Lowe would not have liked to be directly superseded by Mr. Childers.

MR. LOWE'S NEW ESTATE.

Mr. Bruce succeeds Lord Ripon, and is himself succeeded by Mr. Lowe, so that we shall have, instead of a slow, irresolute, dreamy Home Secretary, one who will be just as much too quick, slap-dash, and impulsive. Mr. Lowe, when he was writing for the *Times*, was in his element. He is an admirable leading-article writer. He pounces on an idea like lightning, and works it up with any amount of ready, plausible reasoning. This is all very well in an article which is not immediately followed by practical consequences. If the writer has started on a false scent, he can retrace his steps; but in active administration an error is a more serious matter, and cannot so easily be rectified. A great governing official cannot afford to fly off at a tangent in this way. Mr. Lowe has now been thrice in office, and each time he has jeopardized the Government by his personal unpopularity. He is extremely shortsighted, and cannot read papers unless they are placed close against the eye. Consequently, the reading of correspondence and other documents is painful and fatiguing to him, and he prefers to delegate it to other eyes than his own. Again, when he talks to people, especially to a deputation, he scarcely sees them, and his replies are apt to assume a hard, didactic form, as if addressed to an amanuensis, and not to people who are directly affected by what he says. Mr. Lowe has none of that sympathetic guidance which is to be got by looking straight in the face of those you are speaking to. The Home Office has to look after the country magistrates and all sorts of local officials, and has a great deal of delicate personal business to transact. So that Mr. Lowe, in his own sphere, is not regarded very hopefully.

THE FEELING OF THE COUNTRY.

The feeling of the country is not likely to be much conciliated by these changes in the Cabinet. The root of the malady from which the Government and the Liberal Party are suffering lies deeper than a mere personal distribution of Ministerial offices. The explanation of the wretched plight of the Government is partly due to its own blundering, and especially to its ignorance of, and contempt for, ordinary human nature. But the chief cause is to be sought in the general political condition of the country. The only compact, resolute party is the Conservative, which wants to keep everything, as far as possible, as it is, and to resist all proposals of change. But this is an impossible policy, and when it comes to be a question of what changes shall be made, the Conservatives have no principles to guide their choice, and justly surrender whatever they think they cannot keep, or else try to outbid their rivals. As a rule, men are very much influenced in their intellectual convictions by their personal interests, and social distinctions will be found underlying all political divergencies. This is the case here.

NEW POSITION OF CLASSES.

Politics in England at the present moment have come to be only another name for social rivalry. Before the Reform act of 1832 the lines of classes were sharply drawn. It was a fight between the aristocratic classes and the great body of the middle classes; but the fight was no sooner over than the antagonists began to get mixed up together. The sons of God and the daughters of men began to marry and to be given in marriage. Ancient titles and historical rent-rolls were mingled with machinery and merchandise, and the commercial classes, who had formerly put forth all their strength against aristocratic preponderance, discovered that an influence which they were admitted to share in, was very different from an influence, which was used to make them feel their inferiority. The mill-owners of Lancashire, who used to lead the democracy, now garrison the stronghold of Conservatism. The Reform act of a few years ago has given a further impulse to this movement. Liberals who went in strongly for the working man when he was a pet and protégé, and when in gratitude he was bound to swell their triumphs, are disposed to regard him with very different eyes, now that he has been set up on his own account, and is pushing his own interests. As yet the working classes are only imperfectly interested in politics, and their political organization is also very defective. They know the candidates of their own class—the so-called working men who have given up work and taken to agitation—too well not to distrust and despise them, but still they feel bound rather to keep aloof from other candidates. Gradually, however, they are settling down into steady convictions as to what they want and how they can get it, and there is no longer any doubt as to the direction in which their aspirations tend. Their notion of political power is power to make laws that will give them authority over their employers, and help them to higher wages and shorter hours of work. Their test of a good law is its direct and immediate effect in improving their material condition, and a law which does not operate in this direction has no value in their eyes. The strikes of the last few years, the agitation in favor of placing trades-union outrages beyond the reach of the criminal law, and the efforts of working men to enforce artificial limits of labor and production, have all tended to frighten and estrange the middle and upper classes. This effect has, perhaps, been even more conspicuous among what is called the lower middle class—clerks and shopkeepers and so on—than in higher social grades. The Gladstone Government has been chiefly engaged in trying to conciliate and conquer the new body of electors. Taxation has been adjusted so that the working men on weekly wages may be enabled to escape it almost altogether, while it presses with increased weight on the middle classes, with fixed incomes and settled places of abode. At the same time, the working classes have succeeded in forcing up their wages, and, with wages, the prices of all kinds of commodities.

AN UNFORTUNATE CLASS.

At the present moment the condition of the lower middle class is pitiable in the extreme. They are thrust aside and disregarded in politics, they are sorely taxed in order to relieve those who are really richer than themselves, and the rise of prices has pinched them severely. While the working men are buying the best joints of meat, flesh food is gradually disappearing from middle-class households. In an even more vital matter—education—the working classes have had the best of it, for their children are educated gratuitously at charity schools, while those of the classes next above them are, on account of the independence of their parents, and the pressure of other expenses upon them, scarcely educated at all. To some extent this social revolution which is now going on is natural and inevitable. For every vacant clerkship there are hosts of applicants, while the number of coal-miners is rather becoming less. People who prefer light, genteel sorts of business, must be prepared to sacrifice pay for gentility; we can't all be gentlemen, except on very cheap terms. Those who do not mind dirtying their hands and risking their lives have not only the power but the right to command handsome remuneration. All the same, this does not help very much to reconcile the middle classes to being pushed down by those whom they have hitherto regarded as their inferiors. On the other hand, the capitalists and land-owners have been alarmed by the countenance which has been given by the Government, and the more advanced wing of the Liberal Party, to the socialist progress of the working classes. The country, in short, is gradually being divided into two great parties—the party which maintains the rights of individual property and the party which demands that all property should be held in common, and managed, under State regulation, for the general good. As yet the new lines of politics have not been very distinctly defined, but this is evidently what we are coming to. A certain section of the middle classes is disposed, out of jealousy, to favor the socialists, under the impression that, in the meantime, their operations will help to diminish the wealth and power of the land-owners, and that they can be stopped before they are carried so far as to touch other kinds of property; and there are also some middle-class politicians who are willing to go any lengths in order to secure political power. Such being the state of English society, it is hardly surprising that politics should be confused and the community restless and uneasy.

J. H. F.

A LARGE LEGACY.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 20.—Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Chambers, of Madison, Ga., have fallen heir to $12,000,000 in France, and will leave here next Tuesday to claim the inheritance. The property is inherited from the estate of Rennaleau. The ladies are in receipt of a letter from Judah P. Benjamin, to the effect that there will be no obstacle in the way of obtaining possession of the property.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

FRESH NOTES FROM THE FAIR.

MAGNITUDE OF THE SHOW—ITS ACTUAL SUCCESS—THE AMERICAN COMMISSION—THE JURIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Friday, Aug. 1, 1873.

I have already made several visits to the Weltausstellung, and after roaming about the different galleries somewhat at random, have seated myself beside the grand fountain in the centre of the rotunda, *pour me casser la tête* over the immense show, and to reflect, as far as reflection was possible, upon what I should be able to say about it. But were it not for the purpose of resting and of enjoying the only cool spot about the exposition buildings, this would be time lost for me. Montaigne says: "People talk about thinking! For my part I never think until I sit down to write." In Vienna one can fully appreciate the force of this remark, and, for my part, I find it utterly impossible to think about what I shall write, or to form, before sitting down, pen in hand, any satisfactory general conceptions. Even then I am forced to confess myself beaten, and finally decide to dash away upon details as all my predecessors have done. Those who came here in May failed to satisfy even themselves, and went away vanquished. I feel myself defeated at the very outset. Yet the object in view is very clear. The main point is to grasp the exposition as a whole, and then condense it into a short but comprehensive report. Pursuing your instructions, I have offered any reasonable sum for a paper of this kind, but the two already offered me dealt with the details merely which have been already published, and did not fulfill the requirement, or meet the objects in view.

MAGNITUDE OF THE SHOW.

The exposition is too vast. There are too many objects exposed, the articles are too numerous in each group, and, moreover, they are not systematically arranged. It is almost impossible to compare the natural products of different countries, and by no means an easy task to make a comparison of their industrial products. Take the article of silks for an example. After looking at French silks from the manufactories of Lyons, one has to walk through a mile of galleries to find the silks of China and Japan, and arrives too much wearied to give much attention to the subject. It has been suggested to me—and I give the idea for what it is worth—that in the midst of an exposition so vast there should be one small circular building, with *rayons*, as in the conception of M. Le Play, in which samples only of the articles exposed should be allowed. Some objections have been made to this plan, but none of them appear to me very forcible. The economy of time and of vital force would be immense if it were adopted. One of the objections is that exhibitors would want to put in samples of everything, and this would take up too much room; but let us take the example of three prominent articles in the American department—Avery's wool-spinners, Osborne & Co.'s reapers and mowers, and the sewing-machine of Mr. X. Beautiful little models of these machines are now on exhibition, and the three models would not occupy three feet of space. Those who first saw these samples and models would have a desire to visit the larger articles, and could visit them in their own time and with a thorough comprehension of the subject. Perhaps one of the most interesting parts of the exposition is the building erected by Prince Schwartzenburg, who has done for the products of his large estates what I would have done for the entire world. As things are arranged in the larger buildings and annexes, one has to go over too much ground in order to find out any particular objects, and arrives too much wearied to accomplish much. After this half-way sort of an apology, and after confessing myself beaten like so many of my confrères, I shall go on with the details in the most desultory and rambling manner, because unable to do better; but your readers will understand that no means will be spared to get a compact, comprehensive view of the Weltausstellung if any man in Europe can be found who feels himself equal to the task.

THE SUCCESS OF THE FAIR.

And now it may be asked whether or not the exposition can be called a success. Financially speaking, I am afraid it is very far from being so. A week ago the treasury was entirely empty, there was no money to pay laborers or current expenses, and the exposition was really bankrupt. A very large number of persons have to be employed here to do the work of half the number with us, and the daily expenses amount to 8,000 florins. This requires the presence of 16,000 paying visitors, and yesterday there were only 13,690, and the day before, a florin day, less than 2,000. I do not mean to give this as the general average, for it is altogether to high, and I conjecture that the receipts thus far have been light enough to leave a deficit of some 2,000 florins a day. The reason is very simple—there are few strangers in Vienna. Prices at the hotels have increased rather than diminished, the police regulations merely preventing the fancy prices of large apartments, and allowing a very considerable rise upon the smaller. In every room the price has to be posted up, but a single bedroom which was let at three florins per day in May is now quoted at five florins. Dinner at the *table d'hôte* has risen from three florins to three and a half, and a few kreutzers have been added to the wine. There has been a rise also in the *carte*. Half a chicken is now quoted at two florins, or a dollar, and to this must be added the cost of cab-hire, which is a very considerable item here. Now, many people can afford to pay eight or ten dollars a day for their bare living, but when you add to this the bad weather, the intense heat, the fear of cholera, and the prevalence of fevers, they are apt to think that it does not pay to remain after the first glance at the exposition. There is now no fixed price for cabmen, and nearly every stranger is outrageously swindled. Beyond question this general rapacity and dishonesty has driven thousands from Vienna, and in a very short time we shall have a general crash. It can also be urged, with reason I think, that the exposition is too vast for a country like Austria. If her means are equal to it, and I will not say that they are not, these means have not been employed to the best advantage. Here, perhaps, we come upon a subject to which I referred in my last letter—the utter want of ingenuity among all classes. Furthermore, the various officials who have the matter in charge do not work harmoniously together, and although the facts are kept secret as far as possible it is known that Baron Schwartz is in continual hot water with some of his colleagues, while the Imperial Government and the Imperial Commission are very far from being in accord. In point of fact the Austrians can have very little to say about the disputes in the American Department, and if they facetiously speak of our delegation as "the disunited Commission of the United States," we can take our revenge by retorting in a great variety of ways.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION.

But I hope that our commission troubles are over. Mr. Garrettson, who has, after a number of changes, been left at its head, is both energetic and amiable, and so far as my present observation goes, he has one admirable quality not possessed by some of his predecessors—I mean an earnest desire to please. The main excuse is, I believe, the disordered condition of things in general; but that is admitted by Gen. Van Buren himself, who was not allowed time to set them in order, and Mr. Cannon was appointed for that very purpose. But whatever his organizing talents may be, he lacked an agreeable temper, and very soon managed to use a common phrase, to have everybody "down on him." Here, again, we must make allowances, for the position is a trying one. People often complain of Post-office clerks and railway servants because they do not answer their questions in the proper manner, but how many pause to reflect that some allowance must be made for the fact that the same question has been asked by a thousand and one persons the same day? To be asked every instant which is the train to a certain place, when a large guide-board stands before the questioner's eyes to give the very information he desires, must be very trying to one's nerves, and I can understand the desire to reply: "Eh? stoopid! are you done gone blind?" But when men accept certain positions they are bound to submit with patience to their evident penalties, and have no right to give an angry reply, even when the questions are utterly stupid—as they are, I presume, in a great majority of instances. Mr. Schultz seems to have put things in order, and, thus far, I have heard no serious complaints of him. Mr. Garrettson was his lieutenant, and he is a working man. He has a good business reputation, I believe, which he is anxious to maintain here, and unless he makes some errors in the future he will carry off the honors of the exposition.

THE FORMATION OF JURIES.

But if the commission difficulties have been cleared away by Mr. Garrettson it must not be understood that our troubles are at an end. On the contrary, new ones rise from day to day. The composition of the juries gave rise to some scandalous acts on our part, and so much dishonesty and selfishness was shown that I hesitate to go into the matter. But I will give an example of what these jury troubles were without mentioning names at present. In the Machinery Department agricultural implements came under Group XIII. The rivalry between the different machines in this section is only equaled by that between the sewing-machines. Of course no man interested in one machine, in any way, shape or fashion, should be upon the jury, yet all sorts of intrigues were used to get interested parties upon it. These succeeded; protests followed; new men were put in; and as they too were interested the process had to be repeated by the other side. In one of the juries it was suddenly discovered that a member was directly interested in one of the articles coming within the group. He was asked to resign, and refused to do so at first. "I do not know how the matter appears to your conscience, Sir," said M. du Bort, "but with me it would be a question of honor." As the gentleman began to bluster the polite Frenchman turned upon his heel with disgust and used plainer language. "If I were in your place, Sir," he added, "my personal honor would make me resign; but as you seem to think otherwise, I think that you should not be allowed to sit upon this jury." The gentleman finally withdrew, but did not appear to appreciate the honorable scruples of his fellow-jurymen. In the Arms Department Capt. Meigs was appointed upon the jury for Group VII., I think. In order to prevent misconception, let me state at once that this gentleman promptly withdrew when the state of the case was represented to him, and I use the incident as an illustration of many similar cases, without in the least reflecting upon him. Well, Group VII. embraces sporting arms, and Group XVI. military arms; but Mr. Remington's guns (to use his name also by way of example) are placed in Group VII. and Group XVI. at the same time. A rule says that no article having taken a prize in one group can have one in any other. Now Mr. Remington does not exhibit sporting arms at all, and hence cares nothing about Group VII.; but suppose that jury finds his guns, under their rules, not first-class sporting guns, but yet entitled to honorable mention. The verdict is therefore given upon the Remington guns, and he is debarred from taking a prize under Group XVI. for military arms, which is all he cares about. Capt. Meigs is the inventor of a magazine gun which he is now trying to sell in Europe, and hence was a very improper person to sit upon the jury, either upon Group VII. or Group XVI. This illustrates our recent troubles, and if I were to tell half that is told to me I should raise an outcry at home against many persons here, whose conduct has been, through selfish motives, of a very scandalous nature.

TROTTING AT HAMPDEN PARK.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 20.—At the meeting of the Hampden Park Association to-day some 8,000 people were in attendance, and the track in perfect condition.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $6,000; for horses that have never trotted better than 2:21; $3,000 to first horse, $1,600 to second, $800 to third, $600 to fourth. There were three starters—Judge Fullerton, Camors, and Sensation. Judge Fullerton broke badly at the start, and could not be brought into subjection, being distanced in the first heat, which was won by Sensation. Camors took the second heat, and Sensation the third and fourth. Time—2:23½, 2:25½, 2:25, 2 23½.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $4,000; for horses that have never trotted better than 2:31; $2,000 to first, $1,000 to second, $600 to third, and $400 to fourth. Eight horses started and seven heats were trotted, leaving the race undecided, owing to the darkness. Ohio Boy won two heats and Barney Kelley, Commodore, Winthrop Morrill, and Col. Moulton one each. The fifth was a dead heat, five horses swinging under the wire on a run, neck and neck. Time—2:34, 3:31½, 2:30, 2:33, 2:33, (dead,) 2:35½, 2:35.

LYNCH LAW IN KANSAS.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Aug. 20.—Additional advices from Les Cygnes state that, after taking Keller, the mob returned to Les Cygnes, where Keller ate a hearty dinner, after which he was taken into Kellogg's office, where an effort was made by many of our citizens to avert the murderous desire of the mob. Gen. C. W. Blair, of Fort Scott, was here, and used his best endeavors to save the life of Keller. Blair has been sworn in Judge *pro tem.* of the District Court. He adjourned the Court until Monday next. He then went with the infuriated populace to the woods and addressed the people in vindication of the law. His remarks were temperate, but not sufficient. Elder Gare was then called for, and offered prayer for Keller, at the close of which Keller was taken by twelve men and hanged.

LARGE TRADE IN STOLEN OLD IRON.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 20.—The business of stealing old iron from railroads in this vicinity has grown to such proportions that detectives have been out for some days looking for the guilty parties. It was found that the material when stolen was run into blooms and shipped East over the roads from which it was stolen. Many thousand dollars worth of this stolen iron has been shipped during the past year, and it has become necessary for the railroad authorities to issue orders forbidding the shipping of old iron unless the agents are reasonably sure that it has not been stolen from a railroad company.

WASHINGTON.

GETTING AT THE TRUTH.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR GENERAL SMITH QUESTIONING THE WAWASSET WITNESSES—FRESH, COOL AIR IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Gen. D. D. Smith, Supervising Inspector General of steam-boats, arrived in Washington this morning from the West, whence he had gone on a general inspecting tour. He came here expressly to be present at the Wawasset investigation. In a few well-directed practical questions to the officers of the boat, he developed more clearly than has been the case before, the inefficiency and laxity of discipline on board the steamer. He brought out the facts that the boat had run two trips without any certificate whatever; that the crew had never been instructed in the use of the fire apparatus; that the fire extinguishers had not been examined or charged for three months; that the Captain was ignorant that a license was necessary until this investigation began, and that he had never fully read the Steam-boat law or regulations. While it is generally acknowledged that the engineer, Nash, is a worthy and temperate man, he now himself admits that he was engaged in trading at the landings, and that, before the disaster, although accidentally, he avers, he served drinks for the bar-keeper. The investigation will proceed Friday. The Treasury Department being closed to-morrow out of respect for the memory of Wm. M. Meredith, former Secretary of the Treasury.

VENTILATION IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

A very important improvement has just been completed at the Capitol building in an air-duct, ten feet in width, conducting into the fan-room of the Senate wing. It is expected by this means that the Senate Chamber can, without difficulty, be henceforth always supplied with fresh air. The air that passes through this duct will be cooled by sprays of iced water. The supply of fresh air to the Senate wing has always been a source of trouble, as the smoke from the boilers, although carried to the top of the building, was not wafted away, particularly in cloudy weather, but drawn down by the immense fan below and carried through the Senate Chamber and the committee rooms. This now is remedied by the air-duct, which opens on the bank of the lower terrace. The opening of this air-duct will be handsomely faced with granite, and protected by an iron grating.

TREASURY REGULATIONS.

The Treasury Department has sent to the printer a complete revised code of treasury regulations. There has been no entire revision of the regulations since 1856. The work will comprise a volume of 700 pages, and has engaged the attention of the officials for a long period. The book is divided into seven parts, embracing all the branches of the treasury service. The regulations relate to the registration, enrollment and licensing of vessels, the foreign and coasting trade, the entry and appraisement of merchandise, warehousing, transportation, and drawbacks on goods, fines, penalties, and forfeitures, seizures, moieties, revenue marine, life-saving stations, marine hospitals, and general details and information upon all official matters.

DIMINISHED RECEIPTS FROM IMPORTS.

It is estimated that the Treasury receipts from imports for this month will be from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 less than for the corresponding month for some years. The explanation of this expected decrease is the fact that importers have taken a smaller quantity of goods out of bond, because retail dealers are ordering smaller stocks for their Fall trade.

VESSELS IN HARBORS REPORTING.

Rufus Leighton, Special Agent at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, has just been informed of a ruling of the Department, which is applicable to other ports of entry. He applied to know whether foreign or other ships lying at anchor in the harbor would be subject to penalty if they did not report within forty-eight hours, whether they wished to make their port or not. The Department informs the Agent that the vessels must report, or be amenable to the penalties of the law.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DEEP-SEA SOUNDINGS.

The United States steamer Tuscarora, in pursuance of orders from the Navy Department to test her sounding line, has sounded about fifty miles south-west of the entrance to the harbor of San Francisco in 1,930 fathoms of water with wire and the apparatus of Sir William Thompson. The work was in every way satisfactory.

LAST OF THE MODOC EXPEDITION.

The sub-depot of army supplies established at Yreka, Cal., under the late Modoc expedition, under charge of First Lieut. Ebenezer W. Stone, Twenty-first Cavalry, and which was subsequently transferred to Ashland, and then to Jacksonville, Oregon, has been discontinued by order of Gen. Davis, and Lieut. Stone ordered to join his command at Fort Walla Walla.

GEN. DAVIS' DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Davis, commanding the Department of Columbia, has reorganized his department, and hereafter there will be two disbursing districts, as follows: First—The Posts of Forts Boise, Collville, Lapuái, Walla Walla, and Camp Harney, with Capt. Chas. H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, in charge; head-quarters at Fort Walla Walla. Second—The Posts of Fort Cape, Disappointment, Stevens, Vancouvers, and Vancouver Depot, with Capt. Henry A. Jones, Assistant Quartermaster, in charge; head-quarters at Vancouver.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Commanders Henry F. Picking, A. P. Barker, Mayo Dyer, C. M. Chester, C. J. Barclay, and Francis Morris; Lieuts. J. V. B. Bleecker, Charles M. Thomas, A. V. Wadhams, Joseph D. J. Kelley, John E. Pillsbury, Albert P. Snow, C. R. Meeker, J. B. Smith, Franklin J. Drake, Frederick W. Crocker, and Wm. J. Moore; and Masters Karl Roehrer and Kossuth Niles have been ordered to report at Newport, R. I., on the 1st of September, for instructions in torpedo service. Lieut. Commander Charles F. Craven has been ordered to temporary duty on the receiving-ship Independence, at Mare Island Navy-yard; Lieut. Commander Charles N. Gridley, and acting Sailmaker John P. Franklin, to the Monongahela; Lieut. Wm. W. Lead to the Michigan; Lieut. Wm. L. Burk to the receiving-ship New-Hampshire; Master M. R. Harris, Midshipmen Charles J. Badger and Alfred Reynolds, and Gunner Jas. Thayer, to the Narragansett, at Magdalen Bay, Mexico; Lieut. A. A. Boyd has been detached from the Michigan, and ordered to Newport, R. I., for torpedo instruction; Master Charles Seymour, from the Frolic, Ensign Francis Winslow, from the receiving-ship Sabine, and Assistant Paymaster Wm. C. McGowan, from the receiving-ship Vermont, are ordered to the Narragansett. Leave of absence for three months has been granted to Lieut. Charles H. Judd.

NO DOCUMENTS MISSING FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It was charged some weeks ago that a number of important documents relating to the late war could not be found in the War Department. In one instance specific papers were mentioned. The Secretary, determined to test the truth of this general assertion, accordingly began an investigation in the case mentioned. Nothing could be found to show that the papers were mislaid in the department. The Secretary singled out various important cases familiar to himself and others familiar to officers of the army, and directed that the papers be produced. In every instance they were found in complete order. Determined, however, that nothing should be left undone to arrive at the truth in the matter the services of several old and experienced officers were brought into requisition, and they too failed to find that any papers had been lost. Documents written in cipher were translated, and every care taken to ascertain if papers had been removed. All were found in their proper places. The Secretary has just received the reports of the officers who aided him in the search, all of whom report that they can find nothing missing, and the search is now at an end. Secretary Belknap himself, after a rigid examination, has failed to discover that any records of the department are missing, with the exception of those in the Buell court-martial case. He, however, invites any one who can name any particular papers which he believes to be missing to report the fact to him. As it is a matter of impossibility to examine every paper in the department, he hopes the parties who charge that papers are missing will specify the documents to him, and further search will be made.

TEXAS.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 20.—The following is the platform of the Republican Convention, adopted at Dallas to-day:

We, the Republicans of Texas, in convention assembled, at Dallas, on the 20th of August, make the following declaration of principles:

First—That we reaffirm our devotion to the principles enunciated by the National Republican platform, and to the wise and just Administration of President Grant.

Second—We are earnestly in favor of establishing and maintaining a system of free schools, such as is required by article 9 of our State Constitution, with such improvements as experience has shown to be advisable, and we strongly condemn the political abolition by the Thirteenth Legislature of the system that was in operation.

Third—We are in favor of such laws by the Legislature as will give full and ample protection to every citizen of the State in the enjoyment of all his rights as a citizen.

Fourth—We are opposed to special legislation, believing that general laws may be framed which can obviate the necessity of special, and which would be more just and less apt to be enacted from corrupt motives.

Fifth—We are in favor of a judicious State aid to immigration, such as is contemplated by article 11 of our Constitution.

Sixth—We desire to be taxed for public purposes, and believe that taxation should be imposed at equal and uniform rates upon property, very little, if any, to be put upon occupations. While we desire to have our State Government administered with real economy, avoiding alike parsimony and extravagance, we wish our public debt paid according to its terms, we are opposed to the creation of any new public debts, and we are inflexibly opposed to repudiation in any form.

Seventh—The speedy development of the varied resources of our State we regard with favor, and to this end do pledge ourselves to extend every reasonable facility and aid toward the establishment of an equalized and judicious railway system for the State; that the success of railways building in Texas materially depends upon the carrying out in perfect good faith of our obligations heretofore made, whereby capitalists have been and may be induced to come in our midst.

Eighth—We declare ourselves opposed to the enactment of any public laws that may operate unequally upon citizens on account of their race, nativity, or belief, and that we are in favor of the largest amount of personal liberty consistent with the security of our people in the enjoyment of life and property.

Ninth—We respectfully ask the National Government to dismount, disarm, and put upon a securely guarded reservation the savage tribes that continually ravage our frontiers.

Tenth—Again we ask our General Government to release such of our citizens as are under political disabilities, and to improve the harbors upon our coasts, as the national interests require doing so. We trust the present Congress of the United States will not permit itself to be prejudiced against our people, so as to treat them with injustice or illiberality because the members from Texas in the last Congress dishonorably voted themselves, and took back pay which they should be made to disgorge.

Eleventh—We are in favor of short sessions of the Legislature. We desire to have our public printing law repealed, and the public printing let on contract to the lowest bidder who can do it as required.

Twelfth—We express our strong disapprobation of the bad acts and worse omissions of the Thirteenth Legislature. We condemn its useless expenditure of public money, chiefly upon itself, its indiscriminate squandering of the public domain to a large extent upon purely speculative and worthless corporations, and the unjust and discriminating legislation in favor of the rich and against the poor whites. We cannot take time and space to enumerate its misdeeds. We cannot forbear to denounce its unscrupulous efforts to make the homestead subject to sale under execution. At the same time we congratulate ourselves and the people of the State that its oppressive Landlord and Tenant bill was effectually vetoed by the Governor.

Thirteenth—We trust that from this time forward the people will take steps to relieve themselves from the risk of vicious legislation by electing Senators and Representatives, as well as all other State officers, on account of their qualifications and character.

Fourteenth—We heartily commend to the consideration of the people the resolution adopted by the German Convention of this State held at Austin, 7th and 8th of August, 1873.

After a permanent organization was effected and the President, S. G. Newton, had taken the chair, Mr. Potter, of Galveston, moved the instant nomination of E. B. Davis. It was moved that this be carried by acclamation.

Julius Schultz and others protested against this form of vote, and the motion, after a brief debate, was withdrawn, and it was resolved the vote on all nominations be cast by counties. Eighty-five counties answered roll-call.

A vote of thanks was given to Gen. Melloy for his services as temporary chairman.

A resolution was introduced by colored delegate Thomas E. Younger, of Smith County, declaring that the question of social equality is outside the province of legislation.

A colored delegate said that the resolution was so hot that it made him broil. After a brief and excited debate the resolution was tabled.

Mr. Flinn, of Houston County, introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, Many persons have been sent to the Penitentiary for petty offenses, and convict labor has been brought into competition with free labor; be it resolved that these wrongs should be corrected.

The resolution was ruled out of order.

Mr. Patton introduced Mr. Brewster, who nominated Mr. Davis.

The vote was taken by counties, and resulted in the unanimous nomination of Mr. Davis.

Mr. Allen, of Houston; Judge Norton, R. H. Taylor, A. W. Minor, Bowles, Baker, Ruby, of Galveston; W. Alexander, Cuney, of Galveston, and F. M. Hayes were nominated for Lieutenant Governor. Judge Norton declined.

It was announced that a majority of all the votes cast would be necessary for the election. Ruby, Baker, Carey, Miller, Allen, and Hayes were withdrawn. During the vote for Taylor, who was unanimously chosen, Gov. Davis was introduced.

At the close of this vote he made a brief speech, indorsing the platform.

Nominations for Controller—T. M. Hays, John G. Boyle, Judge Price, S. H. Mulligan, Baldwin, of Houston; J. W. Thomas, of Collin; F. W. Minor, Judge Ford, and Ira H. Evans. In the first ballot Galveston and Harris voted solid for Evans. Galveston changed to Thomas. A rapid change then took place, and the ballot resulted in nearly an unanimous election of Thomas. The nominations for Treasurer were numerous. The Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock.

UNITED CANADIAN SOCIETIES.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Aug. 20.—The United Canadian Societies had their annual gathering at Rock Bay, near this city, yesterday, at which the Duke of Manchester and his son Lord Mandeville, who are on a visit to Canada, were present. In the course of a speech the Duke said he had been desirous of seeing, and hoped yet to see Canada, as well as other colonies, have representatives in the Imperial Ministry, who would be able to advise on all matters in which the interests of the Dominion and all the colonies were concerned.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. GLADSTONE AT THE WELSH MUSICAL FESTIVAL—AMERICAN SCHOOLS—THE CONGRESS—RACING.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone presided at the opening of the Welsh Musical Festival, at Mold, yesterday.

At a meeting of the Sunday-school Union of London, last night, Rev. Mr. Hartley, who has just returned from an inspection of the school systems of the United States, spoke in terms of high praise of the efficiency of American educational facilities as to both sacred and secular instruction.

The United States steamer Congress, of the European station, has arrived at Great Grimsby.

The principal event of this, the second day of the York August meeting, was the Great Ebor Handicap Stakes of 300 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns, and the third to save his stakes, two miles.

The race was won by Mr. Bruton's b. f. Louise, 4 years old; Mr. Marshall's b. m. Shannon, 5 years old, was second, and Lord Lascelle's b. h. Mr. Fox, 5 years old, third.

The betting before the race was 5 to 2 on the field against the winner, 4 to 1 against Shannon, and 12 to 1 against Mr. Fox.

There were thirteen starters.

THE LOCK-OUT AND STRIKE OF IRON-WORKERS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The iron masters of Manchester have determined upon a lock-out of one-tenth of their men, to commence on Saturday next, and to be followed every two weeks by a lock-out of one-tenth of the men then employed. It is probable that the movement thus inaugurated at Manchester by the masters will extend throughout the country. The iron-workers of Bolton urge the men at Manchester to meet the lock-out on Saturday by a strike of all hands. The aspect of affairs excites great interest in this city, as an extensive strike is apprehended. The points in dispute between the masters and men have reference to rates for piece-work and overtime. The Society of Engineers have on hand a fund of $500,000, with which they will assist the iron-workers.

SPAIN.

PETROLEUM INCENDIARIES CONDEMNED TO DEATH—RECOGNITION BY FOREIGN POWERS.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—Three more petroleum incendiaries have been condemned to death by the Tribunal of Justice at Seville.

It is reported that in the event of a recess or adjournment of the Cortes, which is regarded as not improbable, Señor Castelar will visit London, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome, to endeavor to bring about the recognition of the Spanish Republic.

FRANCE.

ROCHEFORT'S FELLOW EXILES THREATEN TO LYNCH HIM.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A report from the vessel in which Henri Rochefort was shipped for New-Caledonia says that his fellow-convicts, considering his course as treasonable to the cause of the Commune, made an attempt to lynch him. The officers of the ship were obliged to assign him quarters apart from and protected against the Communist exiles.

BELGIUM.

THE IRON AND STEEL MEN TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

LIEGE, Aug. 20.—The members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Liege have accepted the invitation to meet in the United States in 1874, and have designated Philadelphia as the city in which they will assemble.

BOSNIA.

CHOLERA BROKEN OUT IN THE PROVINCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—The cholera has broken out in the province of Bosnia.

INDIA.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN AGRA—THIRTY-FIVE HOUSES SWEPT AWAY.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Bombay dispatches report that destructive floods have recently afflicted the Province of Agra.

Thirty-five hundred native houses had been swept away by the waters.

There had been some loss of life, of the extent of which no estimate is yet furnished.

MEXICO.

MEETING OF CONGRESS—BUSINESS ACTIVE.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 15, via HAVANA, Aug. 20.—The Mexican Congress will assemble on the 16th of next month.

Dispatches from every section of the Republic report increasing activity in all branches of business.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—1 A. M.—The barometric pressure has increased, with continued low temperature, cloudy and threatening weather, and rain in the southern portion of the New-England States, the Middle and South Atlantic States; easterly to south-westerly winds. Generally clear weather in the remaining districts, except on the Gulf Coast, where cloudy weather and rain are reported.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Atlantic coast, from Southern New-England to Florida, easterly to southerly winds, continued low temperature, with threatening weather and rain.

For Northern New-England, the lower lake region, and then southward to West Virginia and south-westward over the States of the Ohio Valley, eastward to southerly winds, falling barometer, and continued clear or partly cloudy weather during the day.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, rising temperature, continued low barometer, light to fresh south-easterly to south-westerly winds, and partly cloudy or clear weather during the day, except in the northern portion of the lake region, and thence westward to the Missouri Valley, where increased cloudiness and threatening weather will prevail, followed by rising barometer and lower temperature, the winds gradually shifting to the westerly and north-westerly.

DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN POLICE AND RUFFIANS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 20.—A desperate fight occurred on College-street to-night, between Officers Plummer and Reed, of the city police force, and a party of eight countrymen whom they had arrested for creating a disturbance in a saloon in the vicinity of the Louisville Depot. On the way to police head-quarters, when near Linck's Hotel, Wm. P. Ridley, one of the prisoners, refused to go any further, and began an attack on Officer Reed, when a general mêlée occurred. Several shots were fired, and knives were freely used. Officer Plummer was shot in the right shoulder, and Officer Reed stabbed in the forehead. As soon as the shooting began the party scattered in all directions. A colored man named Charles Allen, in attempting to stop one of them, was stabbed twice in the throat and head and had his hands badly cut. It is thought his wounds will prove fatal. The police are searching the city for the fugitives, but only two have been arrested as yet.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONER EATON—AN INTERESTING RECORD OF FACTS.

The recently-published annual report of the United States Commissioner of Education, Hon. John Eaton, Jr., is a work of great interest. In spite of the disadvantages under which the compiler labored through what may be called the drying up of some important sources of information, he has, nevertheless, succeeded in producing a volume that is as attractive as it is intelligible. All the facts bearing upon the subject of education in the ninth census have been eliminated by him for the purpose of striking a balance between the benefits of education and the evils of ignorance. He finds that in 1870 over seventeen per cent. of the adult males of the country were illiterate, and that nearly one-fourth of the adult females—over twenty-three per cent.—were in the same condition. Here are the facts as computed:

Total population in 1870, 10 years old and over	28,228,945
Illiterate population, 10 years old and over	5,658,144
Male population, 10 years old and over	14,258,866
Illiterate males, 10 years old and over	2,603,888
Female population, 10 years old and over	13,970,079
Illiterate females, 10 years old and over	3,054,256
Percentage of total illiterates to total population of same age	20.04
Percentage of male illiterates to male population of same age	18.26
Percentage of female illiterates to female population of same age	21.87
Total population in 1870, 10–21 years old	9,692,945
Illiterate population, 10–21 years old	1,942,948
Male population, 10–21 years old	4,815,865
Illiterate males, 10–21 years old	984,741
Female population, 10–21 years old	4,877,080
Illiterate females, 10–21 years old	958,207
Percentage of illiterates, 10–21 years old, to population of same age	20.05
Percentage of male illiterates to male population, both 10–21 years old	20.45
Percentage of female illiterates to female population, both 10–21 years old	19.65
Total male adults, 1870	9,443,001
Male adult illiterates	1,619,147
Total female adults	9,092,999
Female adult illiterates	2,096,049

The amount of intelligence in the country, as tested by the capacity to read and write, is, he believes, not limited to adults. The census does not give those under ten who cannot read or write, but according to his deduction—made on the assumption that the same percentage holds good as in the case of those over ten—it appears that out of the 38,558,371 of the population of the United States, of all ages, 12,135,799, or 31.47 per cent., must be excluded from any estimate which would ascertain the number who are able, through reading and writing, to exchange information with others for the guidance of their conduct. This lamentable state of things, the Commissioner thinks, is due in a great measure to the selfishness of those who have the power to increase the facilities for the education of the masses.

The total school population of thirty-four States that have reported directly to the United States Bureau is 12,740,751, and that of the seven Territories 88,097. The enrollment in the States was 7,327,415, and in the Territories 28,956.

An idea of the loose way in which the records of some of the States and Territories are kept may be obtained from the following facts: Twenty-four States do not give the sex of their school population. Kentucky, Oregon, and Tennessee cannot tell the number of children enrolled in the schools. The period of duration of schools is not given in Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas. The number of children in public schools is not given in Delaware, Kentucky, Oregon, and Tennessee. Neither Alabama, Delaware, Nebraska, Tennessee, Montana, New-Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, nor Indian Territory can tell the amount derived from taxation for school purposes; while Delaware, Tennessee, Montana, New-Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, and Indian Territory show no total of income for school purposes from any source. And as regards expenditure, neither Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, New-Hampshire, Tennessee, Montana, New-Mexico, Wyoming, nor Indian Territory can give any details; and Delaware, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Montana, New-Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming Territory cannot give the total amount expended.

"What statesmanship," asks the Commissioner, "is safe in legislating with material so imperfect for a basis of action?"

The public school expenditures in the several States and Territories, per capita of population, in 1871 and 1872, were: New-York, $6,393; Massachusetts, $20,050; Nevada, $19,893; California, $12,133; Connecticut, $11,652; Nebraska, $10,447; New-Jersey, $8,933; Pennsylvania, $8,340; Iowa, $8,528; Illinois, $8,321; Michigan, $7,355; Rhode Island, $7,160; Vermont, $6,772; Texas, $6,398; Ohio, $6,352; New-Hampshire, $6,056; Indiana, $5,636; Minnesota, $5,504; Wisconsin, $4,588; Maryland, $4,399; Kansas, $4,363; Oregon, $3,839; Maine, $3,745; West Virginia, $3,464; Mississippi, $2,854; Missouri, $2,757; Kentucky, $2,258; Virginia, $2,245; Arkansas, $2,223; Louisiana, $2,159; Florida, $2,059; Alabama, $1,447; South Carolina, $1,349; Georgia, $687; North Carolina, $654; Colorado, $15,603; District of Columbia, $15,155; Idaho, $9,174; Dakota, $,667; Arizona, $4,346; Washington Territory, $3,381.

The following résumé of facts will be found interesting in connection with the foregoing: Massachusetts has not yet levied a tax by the State, nor is there any school supervision, save that in the cities and larger towns, subordinate to that of the secretary and other agents of the State Board of Education. In Connecticut a compulsory School law has been enacted, and this is believed to be producing a favorable effect upon school attendance. The abolition of tuition fees in New-Jersey has continued to add greatly to the efficiency of public instruction. In Delaware there has been increased agitation upon the subject of education; but this State has not yet effected any change in legislation, and has no State supervision, nor as yet any legal provision for the education of colored children. Maryland appropriated, by her last Legislature, $50,000 for the education of colored children in the State, outside of Baltimore, leaving Delaware and Kentucky the only States that have no provision for the education of this class of children. The progress in Virginia has been great in the majority of counties, and deserves careful study by all the States in the South still laboring under similar difficulties. In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee the inaction in country districts is deplorable. In the towns and centres of population some important progress has been made; that in Atlanta, Ga., and Knoxville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla., being especially noteworthy. Tennessee has restored the State system, and the means of State and county supervision, and some measure of State aid to county effort. In Kentucky the increase in educational interest has been very great. Special acts have been passed by the Legislature providing for the education of colored children in Louisville and some of the larger cities. Alabama has remained in about the same condition as for several previous years; but, as there is no authority for sufficient local taxation, there seems to be no adequate provision even for elementary instruction. In Arkansas the school system has not made satisfactory progress. Mississippi has done well. In Louisiana, for a considerable portion of the year, progress was favorable. Texas, the last of the Southern States to act, in spite of appalling obstacles, has made great advancement; but the opponents of universal education threaten to overthrow all that has been done. In Florida, while nothing has been accomplished in some sections of the State, in several localities excellent schools have been sustained and considerable progress has been made in educational sentiment. The revised School law is successfully going into effect in Illinois, and the State School Superintendent has advised a check upon the tendency to large investments in school buildings, counseling moderation. It is surprising that the school system in Missouri should still remain in peril after all it has already accomplished for the State. A lack of means is an obstacle universally encountered by the friends of education in the South, and some of the most successful enterprises there, like that at Wilmington, N. C., and the various institutions aided by the American Missionary Association and other benevolent organizations, are due to outside, Northern liberality. Among the effective co-operative instrumentalities is the Peabody Fund. The course of education in California is steadily forward. Oregon has put its school fund in better shape, and created a State Board of Education, and provided for a State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This leaves Delaware the only State in the Union without any provision for State supervision of education. Nevada has passed a compulsory school law. In New-Mexico, although the agitation upon educational subjects has increased, very little, practically, has been accomplished. In Arizona important improvements have been made. Alaska lies entirely outside of all organized efforts for education, and presents the singular fact of being an integral part of the boasted most progressive nation in the world, and yet without the least possible provision to save its children from growing up in the grossest ignorance and barbarism. No report has been received by the office from the two schools which the Fur Seal Company is bound by its contract to support among the Aleutians. In different parts of Washington, Wyoming, and Idaho Territories, very commendable advancement is reported.

The number of normal schools in the country is 101, teachers 773, and students 11,778. In this connection the Commissioner says that while the facts show a steady growth of normal instruction as an element in our educational system, they, at the same time, reveal most strikingly the entire inadequacy of all the instrumentalities provided for the training of teachers. The number of those who are due at school is 14,507,658, and if forty be taken as the average number of pupils to a teacher, it will be found that there are teachers enough to instruct 8,841,680 only, and that there are 5,665,978 persons of school age for whom no teachers are employed. Supposing that the whole number of students at present attending the normal schools were to complete the curriculum, there should be only about 4,000 trained teachers to enter the profession, while the changes by death, retirement, and other causes require at least 128,000.

The number of academies in the several States and Territories, reporting to the bureau, shows an increase of 173 over the previous year. The Commissioner calls special attention to the lack of support this class of institutions is receiving.

Of the institutions reporting, 298 are classed as colleges. Of this number 30 are for preparatory students, and 217 for collegiate students. The latter have an attendance of 19,260; males, 17,841; females, 1,419. At the last Commencement Day the degree of A. B. was conferred in course upon 1,963 individuals, the degree of A. M. upon 746, and various honorary degrees upon 341, while, according to the Commissioner's estimate, if the 19,260 students had completed their course, at the lowest calculation the degree of A. B. should have been conferred upon 4,800 persons. In regard to this matter he says:

"The advanced student in our colleges must be so instructed as to encourage him to thoroughly complete the collegiate curriculum, and the curriculum itself must include the culture which our institutions and modern times unite in demanding. Original investigation in science, in history, and in political and social economy must be fostered, and the devoted, self-sacrificing investigators of these subjects must be encouraged by sympathy, respect, and substantial support. It is by these means alone that our political institutions can be improved; that our seats of learning can continue to flourish; that our vast material prosperity can hereafter gain proportionate advances."

The number of institutions reporting for the superior instruction of females is 175. To these are attached 1,617 instructors, of whom 449 are males and 1,168 females. The total number of students was 12,288.

Schools of science to the number of thirty-eight have been organized by means of the Government land endowments. There are 108 theological schools in the country, having 435 professors and 3,351 students; 42 law schools, having 151 instructors and 1,976 students. The table of medical and kindred schools gives a total of 92. Of these 61 are known as regular, with 607 instructors and 4,887 students; 3 as eclectic, with 25 instructors and 259 students; there are 9 dental schools, with 58 instructors and 199 students, and 13 pharmaceutical schools, with 36 instructors and 650 students.

There are 26 reform schools divided among fourteen States. These have 331 superintendents and assistants, and 4,230 inmates. There are 77 orphan schools, with 852 superintendents and 10,324 inmates; 36 institutions for deaf-mutes, with 267 instructors and 4,337 inmates, and 27 institutions for the blind, with 513 instructors and employes, and 1,856 inmates.

The sum total of benefactions reported to the bureau for educational purposes was $9,957,494 28. Of this amount there was for colleges and universities, $6,282,461 63; for theological schools, $1,155,856 53; for law schools, $10,000; for schools of medicine, $10,422 13; for agricultural and scientific schools, $482,000; for superior instruction of females, $689,993; for libraries and normal schools, $1,020,000, and for academies, $306,040.

In regard to the health of the scholars, the Commissioner shows, from data furnished by the census, that in 1870 26,329 died between five and nine; 15,979 between ten and fourteen years of age; 20,262 between fifteen and nineteen years of age, and a total of 88,551 between the ages of five and twenty-four years. School furniture he considers responsible for much of the curvature of the spine. Bad print, bad light, and bad position of the head while studying cause distortion of the eye, and numerous maladies are directly traceable to unfavorable conditions of ventilation, heat, cleanliness, exercise, and habits of study. He emphasizes the necessity of public sanitary measures, and commends public parks as sanitariums.

In referring to the epidemic which carried away so many horses in 1872, the Commissioner says that the only way to prevent another outbreak of a similar kind is by the establishment of veterinary schools, in connection with existing institutions, where men can be educated at the expense of the State, as in Europe.

Reference is also made in the report of the Commissioner to the course pursued by him in regard to the representation of our school system at the Vienna Exhibition. It is certainly only just to say that the idea of making a display of the kind in question originated with him, and was carried out through the co-operation of a convention of the Superintendents of Public Instruction of the several States and Territories, specially called by him to consider it. That the plan agreed upon was well matured is evidenced by the fact that the United States Bureau of Education has been specially recognized at the exhibition.

The Commissioner urges upon all who are interested in the spread of education to prepare for a representation at the International Centennial Exhibition, to be held in Philadelphia in 1876. In conclusion he repeats his recommendation that the whole or a portion of the net proceeds arising from the sale of public lands shall be set aside as a special fund, and its interest be divided annually, pro rata, between the people of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, under such provisions, in regard to amount, allotment, expenditure, and supervision, as Congress, in its wisdom, may deem fit and proper.

HOW PROHIBITION IS ENFORCED IN THE WEST.

A correspondent of the *Rocky Mountain News*, writing from Hall Valley, Colorado, on the 14th inst., gives the following graphic description of a whisky disturbance there, and its result: "During the last few months the new mining camp in Hall Gulch has rapidly grown in importance, nearly 300 men being employed either on the works in process of construction by the company, or else in prospecting and mining. Latterly a good deal of lawlessness has manifested itself, more especially since the establishment of a whisky and gambling outfit by two men named Boice and Hall. So serious at length became the state of affairs that the company decided to engage no more men on their tramway, mines, or other works who did not at the same time engage to abstain from patronizing the said establishment. At the same time the sale of whisky was stopped wherever they had authority, and a number of the most incorrigible hands dismissed. This no doubt enraged Messrs. Boice and Hall, who had for several days been indulging in threats of serious import, involving the murder of several men against whom they had an especial spite. On Aug. 12 things came to a crisis. The whisky party appeared at the settlement armed with revolvers, threatened several men, and pointed their revolvers at others, occasionally varying the programme by sending a shot among the houses. In view of the critical position and danger, a party was rapidly armed with rifles, and, getting within a short distance of the desperadoes, rushed in and disarmed them. They first drew their revolvers, but, being covered by half a dozen rifles, dropped them when ordered. They were then securely locked up in an empty store-room—not, however, before they had solemnly declared their intention of shooting those who had now disarmed them the first chance they got. The company's officers, under these circumstances, decided to send them under a strong escort to Fairplay, and hand them over to the authorities, and a four-mule team was hitched up for this purpose; but it being late in the afternoon, and a night journey being considered undesirable, as an escape would be certainly attempted, it was finally decided to keep them locked up till the morning. They were about this time asked if they would leave the gulch quietly if allowed to go; their answer being that they would never quit until they had got satisfaction and were even. Accordingly supper was given them and they remained locked up during the night; however, it is supposed that a party of vigilantes, the existence of some such organization having been for some time surmised, broke into the store-room and carried off the men, who were found the next morning hanged within a mile of the saw-mills. It may be added that to mark their sincerity in stopping the whisky traffic, all the spirits in store which was in any way under the control of the company were bought up and destroyed. There has been a perfect exodus of roughs from Hall Gulch since yesterday morning, and it is suspected that they will not return."

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT.

An application for an injunction and a bill of complaint was made by "Little Nell, the California Diamond," yesterday, before United States Commissioner White, against George C. Charles and the proprietor of Wood's Museum, for an infringement of the scene known as the "Nitro-Glycerine and Galvanic Battery Sensation," in the play of "Fidelia, the Firebrand," the copyright of which belongs to her. The same was sought to be introduced into the play of the "Skeleton Hand," at the Bowery Theatre, but it is believed that Mr. Charles will immediately make reparation. An order was issued to show cause why the injunction should not be granted.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

AN AMERICAN HOLIDAY AT THE CAPITAL—THE MINISTER'S RECEPTION—AMERICAN INFLUENCE—DIPLOMATIC RECIPROCITY NEEDED.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Tuesday, July 15, 1873.

I am sure some of your readers will be glad to learn how the Fourth of July was kept in this community. Perhaps in no part of the world is our national birthday, as a rule, more joyfully celebrated than among us here, it having been the custom ever since the year 1818 for the Government to salute our flag on that day by a salute of twenty-one guns, whether we have a vessel-of-war in port to reply to the courtesy or not. But this year we have fared much better than before, owing to the patriotic attitude assumed by our newly-arrived Minister Resident, Gen. Julius White.

THE MINISTER'S RECEPTION.

The rooms of the Minister's residence were tastefully adorned with interlaced American and Argentine flags, these in some cases festooning the portraits of Washington, Lincoln, and Grant, and plentiful and elegant tables were prepared for the guests. The Minister had personally invited the national and provincial authorities, and members of both Houses of Congress now in session, to meet him at the Legation between 2 and 5 P. M. At 3 o'clock President Sarmiento arrived, accompanied by the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, Finance, and Education, with his three aides de camp and guard in full uniform, and entered the rooms, where a large party of Americans of both sexes already awaited him. He was soon followed by Señor Acosta, the popular Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and his Secretary of State, and the rooms were immediately filled to repletion with the diplomatic and consular corps, and friends of our republic of all nations.

THE SPEAKING.

After saluting the fair sex, among whom was included the wife of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who was much delighted with the scene, and particularly with the dignified and yet simple deportment of our hostess, Gen. White's daughter, President Sarmiento was congratulated by the Minister, who opened the proceedings with a short speech full of good sense and the spirit of true cordiality; in fact, a speech utterly devoid of vulgar spread-eagleism so usual with common people abroad. The President responded in appropriate terms, and then leading the hostess to the refreshment rooms the assault upon the solids and liquids began with right good will all around the board. Two or three other speeches were made, and this full-dress reception—the most tasteful and high-toned ever seen here on such an occasion—broke up at 5 P. M.

THE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

It is not that I desire to call the attention of your readers to the fact that we have here, in the person of Gen. White, a worthy representative in all respects—though we have often in former years suffered grievously in this regard—so much as to inform them of the great good will and cordial sympathy which the Government and people of this country feel toward us. For days before the Fourth, this expected reception was the principal topic of conversation in social circles. Every newspaper in town—and they are legion—saluted our nation, in most of the tongues of modern Europe, and several of the most important wrote eloquent editorials for the morning of that day, and on the 5th were enthusiastic in their mention of the way it had been observed at the American Legation. Every public edifice in this city hoisted its flags, and the National battery saluted the "Stars and Stripes" at noon with twenty-one guns.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE.

Meantime, this people are striving through many difficulties to follow us, struggling to free themselves from the trammels of Spain, by translating our best political text-books, and spending immense sums in teaching their contents to their sons. Years ago the Argentine Congress voted from its over-burdened exchequer the sum of $20,000 per annum for ten years to extend the American mail service from Rio de Janeiro to their own doors. At the news of the death of Lincoln, the Argentine Congress, then in session, adjourned for three days of public mourning, and the Legislature of the province of Buenos Ayres founded a new town under his name. Petitions, signed by the most influential in this country and in Montevideo, including members of the Supreme Court, and directly modeled after our own, were sent to our Congress for the extension of our steam line to Buenos Ayres, and not the slightest notice was taken of them. Our representative here is only a Minister Resident, while the great nations of Europe have Plenipotentiaries. Chili possesses a Minister Plenipotentiary. She is a small isolated country, whose future can never influence the march of mankind, as this country is destined to do, because its boundaries confine upon four other countries, whose immediate interests in many respects centre in this city—that is to say, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, and interior Brazil. It receives, too, a large annual emigration from Europe, and thus is more largely imbued with a republican spirit than all the other nations—save our own—of the American Continent put together. Yet, so neglected have we been here in the capital of this great country, modeled upon our own Federal system of States, and whence went forth in 1810 the war-cry of independence which gave liberty from Spain to five other nations, that we actually have a Minister accredited to little Uruguay, including Paraguay, with a greater salary than belongs to our Legation in this city!

DIPLOMATIC RECIPROCITY NEEDED.

Again, I would mention, as a further proof of the attachment of the Argentine Republic to our own, that it keeps a Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, to which courtesy it is high time we should respond; while neither Uruguay nor Paraguay have ever sent us a diplomatic representative of any kind.

NEW-JERSEY TROOPS IN CAMP.

THE ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE STATE MILITIA AT CAPE MAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1873.

By an act of the New-Jersey State Legislature the Governor of that State is empowered to order an encampment of the troops of the National Guard once in every three years. This is a treat long looked forward to by both the officers and the rank and file; by the former as a means of inducing the men to remain in the regiments and to encourage volunteering, and by the latter as a season in which to have a jolly, good time. It is now five years since all the National Guard of New-Jersey were in camp at one time, which was at Long Branch, but the experience then and there learned by the New-Jersey authorities has showed that it is better to divide the force and take the two brigades into camp at different times. The entire expense is borne by the State, which thus fosters the volunteering interests, and it has been proved that to such a pitch of excellence has this frequent camping out brought the men, as well as the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, that 1,500 men, fully equipped and provided with all camp necessaries, could be sent to any part of New-Jersey on six hours' notice, and twice that number at a day's notice. The present camp-ground is situated a little over half a mile from the hotels, but constant stages between these points save a hot and dusty walk over the sands. The camp is on a grassy common, not far from the ocean, and although not a single tree breaks the monotony of the scene, it is considered a most desirable spot on account of the advantages for parading the troops. Over 200 tents are in position, while 50 more are being rapidly put up, as the men are found to be overcrowded. The following troops are in camp, being the Second Brigade of New-Jersey: Third Regiment, Col. Drake, head-quarters Elizabeth, 500 men; Fifth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Hemsing, head-quarters Camden, 450 men; Seventh Regiment, Col. Angel, head-quarters Lambertville, 400 men; Fourth Battalion, Major Du Bois, Bridgeton, 75 men; cavalry from Elizabeth, Capt. Engle, 50 men; battery from Camden, Capt. French, 70 men. Thus it will be seen nearly 1,600 men are in camp, the whole being under command of Brevet Major Gen. Sewell, who holds that rank in both the United States service and the National Guard of New-Jersey. The first rank he won for gallant action at Chancellorsville, where he captured several stands of colors, and the latter was given to him by Gov. Parker, in accordance with a special act of the Legislature of New-Jersey. Gen. De Hart is the rightful commander of the brigade, but owing to charges affecting his conduct as an officer having been brought against him by Col. Drake, of his command, he is at present relieved from duty, his place as stated above, being taken by Gen. Sewell, who, while overranking him as a general, holds a command in his brigade, being Colonel of the Sixth Regiment.

The troops arrived by special trains yesterday, and at once proceeded to the camp in the midst of drenching rain. The Commissariat Department had provided lunch for them, in the shape of 800 pounds of ham, and a pound and a quarter loaf of bread for each man. Besides these, regular army rations were served out, consisting of fresh beef, rice, beans, salt, potatoes, vinegar, and bread. The strictest military rule is enforced, general orders being issued from time to time from the General commanding's tent. The reveille is had at 5:30 A. M., breakfast call 6:30, various parades and drills during the day, dress-parade at 6:30, tattoo 10:30, and taps 11 P. M. To-morrow (Wednesday) Gen. Mott, commander of the entire body of New-Jersey troops, will review the brigade, and Gov. Parker will do the same on Thursday. Friday President Grant is expected here, and also Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, for the same purpose.

THE RECENT INDIAN MASSACRE.

ACCOUNTS GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS—SHOCKING BARBARITY OF THE SIOUX.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The following accounts of the fight between the Pawnee and Sioux Indians, on the 4th of August, have been received at the War Department, through Gen. Sherman:

PAWNEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA, Aug. 9, 1873.

RESPECTED FRIEND: I have sorrowful tidings from the Pawnee hunt yesterday. After reading the encouraging letter from the War Department respecting peace with the Sioux, a runner came in from the hunt, and informed me that the Pawnees were attacked in camp, on the waters of the Republican, by the Sioux, and great numbers had been killed. This produced intense excitement in the village. Sorrowful wailings were heard all day. This morning, John Williamson, sub-agent, in charge of the Pawnee hunters, returned, and confirmed the sad news. After a successful hunt, in which they had killed a thousand buffalo, and being heavily laden with meat and hides, on their return home they were surprised in camp by the Sioux, supposed to be 1,000 strong, and before they could escape or make successful resistance nearly 100 men, women, and children were slain and scalped. The wounded, dead, and dying women and helpless children were thrown into a heap and burned in the most barbarous manner possible. Comparatively few of the women and children of the tribe were with them, but nearly all who were there became victims of the ruthless and unprovoked slaughter. Buffalo had just been seen, possibly decoyed within their view. Many of the men were out after them. Sky Chief was killed. Williamson made his escape on horseback, but lost his pack-horse and all his goods. Young Platt, companion to Williamson, also lost a horse. They met a few soldiers from Fort McPherson, and gave them the particulars of the massacre. The Pawnees, sorrowful and disheartened, are returning home as fast as possible. Williamson brought six badly wounded ones in the train to Silver Creek Station, and Dr. Davis, with the teams, has left to bring them home. I will write further as soon as I can learn the exact date, numbers, and other particulars. Much excitement prevails, and the spirit of war is running at fever heat. Williamson's runners report only two Sioux killed so far as they know. Respectfully, thy friend,

WILLIAM BURGESS.

BARCLAY WHITE, Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Neb.

MONTE PLATTE, Neb., Aug. 11, 1873.

To Gen. George D. Ruggles, Omaha, Neb.:

Two of Capt. Winhold's men who got lost came in here to-day, via Alkali Station. They report that the Captain came on the ground of the Pawnee and Sioux battle about four hours after it took place, at 3 P. M., on the 5th. They counted between sixty and seventy bodies, all squaws and children except eight or ten, most terribly mutilated, and scalped, and some still alive, but in a dying condition. The Sioux had left, but the Captain communicated with the Pawnees. The fight took place between the White Man's Fork and the Republican, about eighty miles a little west of south from this place.

(Signed,) ANSON MILLS, Captain Third Cavalry.

OGALLALLA, SIOUX AGENCY, WHITE MAN'S FORK, Aug. 5, 1873.

Col. Woodward, Commanding Post Sydney, Nebraska:

SIR: On the morning of the 2d of this month six Ogallalla Sioux Indians came in from a scout, and reported the Pawnees in camp on the Red Fork of the Republican. The news created great excitement in the camp, and the Sioux decided to go and fight them before they had time to attack our camp. Little Wound came to me and asked me if I had any orders to keep him from going to fight them. I told him I had not. He said he had orders not to go to their reservation or among the whites to fight them, but had no orders in regard to this part of the country. I told him I would go with him and see the Pawnees, but he said it would be of no use, as the young men had determined to fight, and no one could stop them. They say I prevented them from going to the Utes, and they came and stole their horses and killed one of their men, and they thought the same thing would occur if they did not strike the Pawnees first. They started out on the 3d inst., and were joined by the Brules from Mr. Estes' camp, and proceeded to the Pawnee camp. On the morning of the 4th they came on a camp of about thirty lodges. They were just moving camp when the Sioux charged on them. The Pawnees killed are variously estimated from fifty to 118, principally women and children, most of the men being absent, supposed by the Indians to have been out hunting. The Ogallallas took seven prisoners—three women and four children, all girls from two to ten years old. The Indians who have the prisoners are Black Bear, Torn Belly, Mad Horse, Black Hawk, Grey Eyes, his son-in-law, Flying Cloud, and Little Blue Sky. A white man named John Williamson had charge of the Pawnees. They fought bravely, but the Sioux outnumbered them, having 500 or 600 men. This report is as near as I can get at the number killed from the Indians. The Pawnees will know the exact number they lost. Black Bear has expressed his willingness to give up his prisoners if the Government desires it, and I think the others will undoubtedly do so.

Your obedient servant,

ANTOINE JANIS,

In charge of the Southern Indians of the Ogallalla and Sioux bands.

P. S.—We are now camped on Whiteman's Creek, about twelve miles above the timber.

ANTOINE JANIS.

THE WAWASSET INVESTIGATION.

SPEECH TO THE BOARD BY GENERAL SUPERVISING INSPECTOR SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Capt. Gedney, Superintendent of the Potomac Ferry Company, testified before the Wawasset Commission to-day. The license for that vessel called for 130 cabin and twenty steerage passengers. This was received from the Georgetown Custom-house. The last inspection allowed only thirty cabin and twenty deck passengers. He afterward obtained permission to carry 500 additional passengers on a limited number of excursions on the Potomac River. The witness had no idea how the mistake as to the limitation of the number of passengers occurred on the last inspection, only these being allowed.

Capt. Wood, recalled, said the Superintendent never gave instructions to him to exercise the crew in fire-drill.

After further testimony had been given, Capt. Smith, the General Supervising Inspector, said that he little thought, five weeks ago, when he left this city for observations on the Western lakes, he would so soon return to meet here as a juror in a court-room the gentlemen now present as a commission, and under such painful circumstances. Yet their duty to the law, and justice to those who mourn with almost broken hearts the loss of kindred, demanded this inquiry. He trusted that the commission would make a thorough investigation, so the guilty might be punished and the innocent go free. Some persons thought anybody was fit to take charge of a steam-boat, steam engine, or a steam boiler, but from his experience and observation such was not the fact. It required the best men in the country—those whose proficiency hazarded no danger to life and property. He trusted all connected with the Board of Inspectors would be very particular in licensing only men of the right stamp, both as to skill and private character. From the evidence of the Superintendent of the Potomac Ferry Company, and of the Captain of the Wawasset, it was evident there was an abuse of discipline, order, and proper authority on that vessel. Whether they could have saved the boat or life by necessary precautions, he was unable to assert. He would not say, with his imperfect knowledge of the testimony, who was to blame, but he would repeat that everything possible should be done to obtain the truth, in order to form a right judgment and to act accordingly. He made these remarks to the Commissioners because they were all steam-boat men, and, in conclusion, he expressed his hearty sympathy and condolence for those who had lost their friends. He would not attempt to picture their distress, but they might imagine the loss sustained and the deep gloom cast over many a family circle. He entered this room with a deep feeling of regret and sorrow, not only because of this occasion, but because it shortened his trip to the Western waters. He was anxious to be here before the commission closed to give such aid to the investigation as might be required, and to express his sympathy for those who lost their friends and relations by the disaster.

The commission adjourned until Friday.

POWERS OF TRUSTEES.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Daniels, ex-Judge Davies argued a motion for an injunction restraining Robert McMurray, trustee of the People's Savings Bank; Charles Peck, trustee of the People's Bank and of the Central Savings Bank; J. Rosenberg, trustee of the Harlem Savings Bank, Thomas Woodward, of the Chatham Savings Bank; and A. T. Conkling, of the Eighth National Bank, all of whom are trustees of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution, from acting as managers of the latter. The suit is brought under authority of the Attorney General, and in the name of William Floyd and others, trustees of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution, as plaintiffs.

In presenting the motion ex-Judge Davies read an affidavit setting forth the relative positions of the defendants as herein stated, and claimed that, in acting as managers of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution, they violated the provisions of the act of 1870, and should be enjoined therefrom.

Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence, in opposition to the motion, read affidavits on the part of the defendants. In these Thomas Woodward states that he was appointed trustee of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution under the act of its incorporation in 1852; that he was subsequently elected director of the Chatham Savings Bank, but did not act, and is not now a trustee thereof.

Robert McMurray swears he has not been interested in any other bank save the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution for three years past.

Alfred T. Conkling swears he was elected director of the Eighth National Bank in January, 1871, without his knowledge; that he attended but one meeting, and then sent in his resignation.

A similar affidavit was made by Mr. Charles Peck in relation to his connection with the People's Bank.

Mr. Lawrence then proceeded to argue that eight days' notice was necessary to defendants before the application could be entertained by the court; that this proceeding being in the nature of a quo warranto to determine whether the defendants were lawfully in office, a preliminary injunction should not issue before trial; that it would be unjust to the defendants to continue Judge Davies' preliminary injunction on mere affidavits, and after only thirty-six hours' notice; that the defendants, Messrs. McMurray, Conkling and Rosenberg, were appointed to the other banks by the Legislature, and each by resigning his position in the other banks became reinstated in the Mechanics'; that the act of 1870 only contemplated the removal of trustees acting in violation of its provisions, or contemplating some fraud or wrong-doing, but the motion now presented was not for removal of the defendants, but to restrain them, while there was not and could not be any imputation on their honesty, or that they contemplated or intended any wrong-doing.

Ex-Judge Davies replied that the affidavits presented on the part of the defendants showed that each had been appointed or elected a director or trustee in another bank; that by accepting such appointment and acting in such other banks, each had vacated his office in the Mechanics' and Traders' Saving Institution, for the two positions could not be held in defiance of the Legislature. If the law had not been applied hitherto by the defendant's colleagues in office, it was high time that it should. Recent events had shown that the law should be rigidly enforced, and that men intrusted with the hard-earned savings of the laboring classes should themselves comply with the law; especially so, as there was reason for saying that $100,000 had been recently lost through a bank with which one of the defendants was connected.

To this latter assertion Mr. Lawrence took exception, saying that the statement had been put forth by Judge Tappan, and had been withdrawn by the author long since.

Judge Daniels took the papers, reserving his decision.

INCREASED POWERS OF NOTARIES.

The Legislature at its last session passed an act providing that "Any Notary Public in the Counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, or Rockland, or for the City and County of New-York, upon filing a certified copy of his appointment, with his autograph signature, in the Clerk's Office of any other of said counties, is hereby authorized to exercise all the functions of his office in such other of said counties with the same effect as he now possesses by law in the county for which he is appointed."

In pursuance of this act, an assignment of mortgage made by Simon Wormser was acknowledged in New-York before James M. Bywater, a Kings County notary, who had complied with the law by filing in New-York a "certified copy of his appointment, with his autograph signature." On presenting the assignment in the Register's Office for record, Gen. Sigel refused to record it, because not having been made by a notary of this County, and not being certified from the Clerk's Office of Kings County. With a view to obtain a judicial interpretation of the act, therefore, the case was submitted to Judge Davis in Supreme Court Chambers, on a motion for a mandamus to compel Gen. Sigel to record the assignment.

In rendering his decision on the motion the Judge says: "There seems to be no room for doubt that the Legislature designed to clothe the notaries of the several counties named, who shall have complied with the requirements of the act in respect to any other of such counties, with power to exercise their official functions in such other county; and it was especially designed to relieve them from the necessity of having their official character and signature certified from the county of their appointment, by providing that evidence of those facts should be filed with the clerk of the county in which their enlarged functions might be exercised. * * * * It is to be observed that the act relates only to official functions performed in the county in which he shall have filed the copy of his appointment and his signature. It does not enlarge the effect of acts done in his own county; so that a certificate of acknowledgment taken before a notary of Kings County in that county must be certified to by the Clerk of Kings before it can be lawfully recorded by the Register of New-York. He stands in respect of that act, although he may have filed the evidence named in the act, a mere local officer, acting within his territorial jurisdiction, and as to such action the recording act remains in full force. The new act simply enlarges his powers so as to permit under the specified circumstances their exercise in another county, and it declares their effect when so exercised. The certificate should therefore indicate where the duty is performed and of what county the officer is a notary. Both these things are done by the certificate before me, and lawful evidence of the right of the officer to act was on file in the office of the clerk. It was the duty of the Register to have received and recorded the assignment. The relators are entitled to the writ, but the question is a new one of so much importance that the Register was quite justified in requiring it to be presented to the Court. The mandamus is therefore awarded without costs.

THE RIVER FRONT OBSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. Blunt, Pilot Commissioner, has completed the following weekly record of obstructions to the river fronts:

NORTH RIVER.

South of Pier No. 1 a stone bulkhead outside of bulkhead line. Bulkheads each side of Pier No. 4 piled out beyond bulkhead line. Bulkheads each side of Pier No. 5 piled out beyond bulkhead line. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 19 and 20 piled out beyond bulkhead line, covered by a building. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 22 and 23 piled out beyond bulkhead line, covered by a building. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 23 and 24 obstructed by fish and vegetable stands. Bulkheads between Piers No. 25 and 27 by six vegetable stands. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 30 and 31, piled out beyond bulkhead line, with a small building thereon. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 36 and 37, piled beyond bulkhead line, with building thereon. Bulkheads between Piers Nos. 42 and 51, obstructed by wood, coal, brick, lime, lath and lumber. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 54 and 55, by sand. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 55 and 56, by a building nnd sand.

EAST RIVER.

Pier No. 2 obstructed by a coffee, cake, and oyster stand. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 20 and 21 by nine fruit-stands. Pier No. 21 by a fruit-stand. Pier No. 47 by empty oil barrels. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 47 and 48 by empty oil barrels. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 50 and 51 by firewood and lumber. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 51 and 52 by spars. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 52 and 53 by brick and timber. Bulkhead between Jackson and Corlears streets by lumber and timber. Pier No. 57 by candy and fruit stand. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 59 and 60 by an elevator. Bulkhead at Rivington-street by brick. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 60 and 61 by brick.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Police Commissioners Charlick and Smith called upon Mayor Havemeyer at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was rumored that their visit related to the appointment of Inspectors of Election. The Commissioners remained with the Mayor nearly one hour. Among the other callers were Mr. Beers, of the Council of Political Reform, Comptroller Green, Commissioner Wheeler, and several Aldermen.... The fight among the Assistant Aldermen still continues, and it is believed that the meeting called for to-day will be unusually stormy. Mr. Wade, the President of the Board, returned to this City yesterday, but Mr. Murphy was absent during the day. It is said that he will not co-operate with his colleagues in sustaining the removals made by the Chief Clerk. This, however, is mere conjecture.

POLICE MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, a communication was received from Capt. Alanson S. Wilson, of the Thirty-second Precinct, tendering his resignation. The letter gave no reasons for the same, and the resignation was promptly accepted by the board, to take effect immediately. Sergt. Jacob Siebert, of the Tenth Precinct, was forthwith appointed Captain and assigned to duty in the Thirty-second Precinct, in place of Capt. Wilson, resigned. Roundsman Robert O. Webb, of the Seventh Precinct, was appointed Sergeant and assigned to the Tenth Precinct, in place of Sergt. Siebert, promoted. The President and the Treasurer of the board were appointed a committee to confer with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in respect to the appointment of 100 additional patrolmen, the authority for which was conferred upon the Board of Police by the charter. An appropriation will be asked for to pay the salaries of these additional patrolmen for the rest of this year. Honorable mention was made of Patrolman James McCoole, of the Fourth Precinct, for his courageous conduct in defending himself when attacked by a notorious bully and ruffian, whom he succeeded in arresting. McCoole was severely injured during the fracas.

AN OREGON GENIUS.

THE INVENTIONS OF A YOUNG MAN FROM THE BACKWOODS OF OREGON—STEAM-ENGINES AND TELEGRAPHS.

It appears from the San Francisco *Chronicle* that Oregon possesses a youthful genius who deserves more than passing notice. This is his story as told by that journal: "A caveat was recently filed in the Patent Office at Washington for a new motive power, which, in the opinion of experienced engineers and scientific gentlemen who have examined the working model, will not only supplant the present steam-engines in use but largely increase the uses to which machinery can be applied with profit. Strange to say, this invention which promises such great results is the product of a boy but eighteen years of age, who was born and reared in the backwoods of Oregon. Frank G. Crouch, is the name of the young genius. His father settled on a farm in Douglas County over twenty years ago, and the only educational advantages enjoyed by the young man were those afforded by the country school. At a very early age he demonstrated a wonderful ingenuity in the construction of windmills and waterwheels. Before he was ten years of age he built a toy sawmill, which was the wonder of the inhabitants for miles around. Natural philosophy and chemistry were his favorite studies, not only faithfully followed in school, but fairly reveled in out of school hours. He was continually testing the theories of the book by actual experiments, and produced results which astonished his elders. The frivolous amusements of other children he turned from, and his entire time was occupied not only in practically demonstrating what he saw in print, but in endeavoring to improve upon the original. Up to four years ago, when he went with his father to Portland, he never had seen a telegraphic instrument; yet instead of having its operation explained to him, he astonished the operator with a more profound elucidation of its workings than the operator himself could have given. Upon his return home he constructed an instrument, made a battery, and in a rude way could telegraph with it. He came near losing his life at this period, from the strength of a battery which he had constructed, receiving a shock which laid him up for a month. In this connection it may be stated that this young man has perfected a system of telegraph whereby messages may be sent and received on board a train of cars, whether standing still or moving at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The young man fully explained this system to a *Chronicle* reporter, showing plainly that it is feasible, but as his application for a patent is not yet filed it would be unfair to make it public. This system also renders collisions impossible and greatly reduces the chances of accidents of all kinds. It has been tested on twelve miles of road and found to work like a charm. Another of his inventions, from which his friends and practical machinists expect great results, is a self-regulating water feed, to be applied to boilers. The great majority of explosions which occur are caused by the water getting low through the carelessness of engineers. By this arrangement the water in the boiler will always be kept at a certain height, rendering explosions impossible, requiring no attention from the engineer, and dispensing with the water-gauges. Among all the inventions to which this young man has applied his attention the one which he was most desirous of bringing before the public was his new steam-engine. His father, who is a plain, practical farmer, endeavored to turn his attention from machinery and electricity to the every-day life of the farm, but finally he was persuaded by the unceasing importunities of the youth to go with him to Portland and endeavor to get some capitalist to supply the money to bring out the inventions of the boy. They met with poor success in Portland, and the father, whose means are limited, endeavored to persuade his son to return home. The young man would not listen to such a proposition, and finally induced his father to come on down to San Francisco. They met with poor success here at first, but young Crouch finally succeeded in getting a miniature model of his engine manufactured. He took it down to San Jose, where several old friends of the Crouch family reside. At Judge Hester's residence, on the Alameda road, the little engine, with but two-inch cylinder and two-inch stroke, was applied to a large straw-cutter, ordinarily worked by a very strong mule. It easily handled the machine, and accomplished work which the mule could not, cutting off grape-vines and barrel-hoops as readily as straw. The mule was substituted for the little engine, and brought to a dead stop when these things were put in the machine. Judge Moore and Mr. Bishop at once took stock in the undertaking. With the means furnished by them a large engine is now being constructed at a machine-shop in this city, which will be in operation this week. The merit claimed for the new engine is that by it steam is converted into a wonderfully expansive gas, by being superheated in combination with air, thus giving to a comparatively small engine great power. By this arrangement the main obstacle which has prevented the application of machinery to many purposes will be overcome, and the steam-carriage for common roads made practical. A great saving in fuel, as well as weights, is also secured by the invention of young Crouch. The engine and boiler are combined, and an engine of forty-horse power will not take up a space of six feet square."

THE SHOOTING OF BENSON AT AUBURN PRISON.

From the account furnished by the Auburn *Advertiser* of the attempted escape of Abram Benson from the prison in that place, on Tuesday, it would appear that the man was a determined jail-breaker. He had escaped once before, and was captured again in March last, and quite recently a set of implements used in breaking jail had been taken from him. It appears that about 6:30 o'clock on the morning in question the jailer unlocked the cells of the prisoners to allow them to take their morning wash. After he had left that part of the building, and just as Watchman Boyle was gathering up his blankets, Benson, who was silently approaching on tiptoe, threw a handful of salt into his eyes and then quickly bolted for the door, which was open. Mr. Boyle, who had by this time scraped the salt from his eyes, called to the fleeing prisoner to stop, and gave chase. The jail-bird, with Boyle in hot pursuit, ran across the jail-yard and out of the gate that opens into Court-street, and then ran toward Genesee-street. Boyle ordered him to halt or he would shoot him, several times, and at the gate he fired his revolver into the air with the idea that it would frighten him into stopping. This shot had no other effect than to cause the escaping man to run faster than before. Just as Benson was turning the corner of West Genesee-street Boyle told him that if he did not stop he would shoot him in earnest, and as the request was not complied with he took careful aim, being about three rods distant from his man, and fired. The ball took effect just behind the left ear and lodged in the brain. Benson took about two steps forward and then fell heavily on his face. He was picked up unconscious, carried back to the jail, and died there five hours after. The prisoner was only twenty-one years of age, but a most desperate character.

AN INSPECTOR'S SALARY.

Mr. Malcolm Campbell, as counsel for Henry Vandewater, made a motion before Judge Robinson, in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, for a writ of mandamus, to compel Controller Green to pay a claim for $600, due Louis Beriel, as Inspector of Water-meters, and of which Vandewater was the assignee. It appeared from the papers presented on behalf of the motion, that the salary was earned in 1871, and subsequently audited by the Board of Audit, of which Controller Green was a member, and ordered to be paid.

Mr. D. J. Dean, on behalf of the Controller, presented a return, alleging that payment had been refused because it had been discovered that during a portion of the time claimed for, no services had been performed. He also opposed the granting of a mandamus on the ground that an action at law would lie, and therefore the claimant was not entitled to a summary remedy.

Judge Robinson overruled the return, holding that the action of the Board of Audit, of which the Controller himself was a member, was in the nature of a judgment, and, under the statute, it became the Controller's duty to pay in pursuance of such audit. Ordered that a peremptory mandamus issue.

NEW TUNNEL THROUGH BERGEN HILL.

The Newark papers give the details of the projected tunnel through Bergen Hill, contracts for which have been just given out. The new tunnel will be built by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and will be used exclusively by that road. The structure will consist of two tunnels through Bergen Hill and their approaches, with a through cut of about 300 feet long. The easterly tunnel will be about 2,200, and the westerly tunnel about 1,750 feet long. They will be for a double track. The entrance to the tunnel on the eastern side of Bergen Hill will be about 1,200 feet north of the present tunnel. From this point it will extend in a straight line to the west side of the hill, where the road will cross the Erie tracks at an elevation of 35 feet, supported by masonry, thereby avoiding the danger of collisions. The tunnel will be about 4,400 feet in length, extending from the opening, a distance of 1,500 feet to Oakland-avenue, whence there will be a cut of 1,200 feet to Bergen Wood-avenue, and thence 1,700 feet to the terminus. The tunnel will be 75 feet in height and 35 in width, affording ample space for two tracks. In the middle there will be an upper opening of about 300 feet to afford light and ventilation, while six shafts will be made in addition. The company will build a new bridge across the Hackensack River. The cost of the entire work is estimated at $1,500,000. When the tunnel is completed the company will run a ferry across the North River.

HOTEL INSURANCE.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS—THE NEW TARIFF AND INSURANCE CHARGES UPON HOTELS.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters held yesterday, the subjoined tariff and additional charges for insurance upon hotels were adopted. The minimum rate upon hotels will be sixty cents. Additional charges upon certain conditions are explained in the table:

1. *Height.*—Six stories or 75 feet from sidewalk. If not exceeding 85 feet, five cents, and for each additional five feet ten cents.

2. *Front.*—To be of brick. If of stone, ten cents; if of iron, five cents.

3. *Roof.*—To be of metal, slate, or other approved material. For deviation, ten cents.

4. *Walls.*—Independent or party walls shall be not less than the thickness required by the present law, or other laws that may hereafter be passed. *Flues.*—All flues built in brick walls shall be started from the foundation, or built in the wall, whether for fire or ventilating purposes; the bearers and trimmers shall be at least eight inches from the outside face of the flue; no flooring or base boards shall be nailed to the face or side of any flue. *Fire-places.*—Shall have stone or brick hearths, not less than 16 inches in width, and laid on brick arches; no wooden or stud partition within two feet of fire-place. The building shall be uninsurable if not constructed according to law.

5. *Copings.*—All walls exposed by adjoining property must be coped at least five feet above the roof. Other walls to be coped at least twenty inches above the roof, including the coping-stone. For deviation, five cents.

6. *Cornice.*—To be of metal or brick. If of metal to be fastened by iron fastenings, without wood backing. For deviation, ten cents.

7. *Gutters.*—To be of metal or tile. For deviation, ten cents.

8. *Mansard Roof.*—To be of iron and slate, or other fire-proof substance. For deviation, fifty cents. No wood to be used in the construction of the same, the filling between to be of fire-brick or gypsum plaster, and the slate on outside to be fastened on iron lathing.

9. *Skylight.*—In roof only, shall be set in a wrought-iron frame, with hammered glass at least half an inch in thickness. For deviation, five cents.

10. *Space Between Walls.*—In every 2,5000 square feet of space there shall be at least one or more party walls, from the foundation to and through the roof and coped. For each additional 1,000 square feet, five cents.

11. *Openings Through Walls.*—To all openings in brick walls, fifty feet apart, there shall be an iron door, or a heavy wooden door with metal filling. For deviation, five cents.

12. *Columns.*—In all cellars and basements brick or wooden (Georgia pine) columns shall be used. If of brick, the bond stone should be not less than four inches thick, and not more than thirty inches apart. If iron columns are used, they should be double, with one inch space between, to be filled with plaster of Paris, or some other non-conductor. For deviation, ten cents.

13. *Stairways.*—One or more to be of brick, stone, iron, or other fire-proof material. For deviation, ten cents.

14. *Elevators.*—All elevators shall have four brick walls, twelve inches thick, extending from the cellar to roof and coped. All openings in said elevator shall have iron doors, and stone or iron sills on each floor. For deviation, twenty cents.

15. *Well Holes.*—No well holes or openings shall be allowed to extend through more than one floor. For deviation, ten cents.

16. *Hallways.*—The main hallways to be at least nine feet in width, the others to be at least six feet in width. For deviation, five cents.

17. *Floors.*—All spaces between the floors, when not constructed with iron beams and brick arches, shall be filled in with mortar and other similar compound. For deviation, ten cents.

18. *Shutters.*—Iron shutters of standard thickness to be placed in all windows exposed by adjoining property. If shutters are placed inside, the same shall be set in iron frames, next to the walls. To be charged by Rate and Survey Committee, according to exposure.

19. *Gas Brackets.*—All gas burners or brackets shall be stationary, and protected by globes or wire screens. For deviation, ten cents.

20. *Pails of Water and Axes.*—For every 150 feet of space, depth, and breadth, there shall be at least five pails of water (kept filled) and two axes in all halls, or adjacent thereto, for fire purposes only. *Fire Alarms and Extinguishers.*—One or more fire alarms on each floor, and a suitable number of approved fire extinguishers shall be provided. *Fire Department.*—All hotels having accommodations for 100 or more guests, shall have an organized fire department from among employes, who shall be drilled in use of fire apparatus and extinguishers. For deviation, twenty-five cents.

21. *Steam or other Pipes.*—All steam or other pipes shall be carried up in a recess in the brick walls. Said recess to be filled at the ceilings and floors after the pipes have been tested; that portion of the recess from the floors to the ceilings may be closed by a wood covering lined with metal, provided the space from the nearest steam-pipe to the inside of the casing is not less than three inches. Unless approved by Rate and Survey Committee, twenty-five cents.

22. *Outside Pipes.*—There shall be one or more wrought-iron pipes extending from two feet from the sidewalk, up to and on the roof on the outside of the building, with a regulation butt on each end. For deviation, ten cents.

23. *Steam-pumps.*—There shall be one or more steam-pumps for fire purposes only, capable of throwing 400 gallons per minute, and connected with vertical fire pipes. Pipes for fire purposes—There shall be to every 150 feet of space, depth and breadth, one or more cast-iron pipes, rising from the steam-pump to the top floors of the building, with one or more openings to each pipe on all floors, with two and one-half inch standard coupling and wrench to fit the same, chained fast to the pipes. Hose—There shall be 100 or more feet of good substantial hose to every opening on all floors with pipe, attached ready for use. For deviation, twenty-five cents.

24. *Boilers.*—All boilers shall be placed outside the main buildings, but if adjoining main building, shall be inclosed within brick walls, with brick ceilings, and if floored to be with brick, stone or cement; the flues of boilers shall be built on the outside of main wall. For deviation, fifty cents.

25. *Kitchen Range.*—Shall be set on a brick or stone foundation, which shall extend at least 16 inches in front of same. When ceilings are not entirely composed of brick and iron, the surface exposed to the reflection of the heat from the ranges shall be protected by suitable sheet-iron reflectors. For deviation, ten cents.

26. *Laundry.*—No laundry shall be placed in the main building, unless it be in basement or cellar inside of four brick walls, with iron beams and brick arches, floor of stone, brick, or cement, with no opening through the ceiling to the floors above, and no furring on the side walls or ceilings. All openings shall be closed with standard iron doors and shutters. For deviation, fifty cents.

27. *Drying-room.*—Shall be built in the same manner as the laundry. For deviation, fifty cents.

28. *Lights.*—No uncovered lights in wine-room or cellar will be allowed. For deviation, twenty-five cents.

29. *Repair Shop.*—Where wood-work, upholstering or varnishing is done, if not in fire-proof basement, shall be in vaults under the sidewalk, or outside the building. For deviation, twenty-five cents.

30. *Watchmen.*—All houses to employ a suitable number of men during the night as watchmen in different parts of the house. For deviation, twenty-five cents.

The following are proposed and present ratings of some of the hotels of this City:

	Ratings without deduction for improvements.	Deduct for improvem'ts that can be made.	Proposed rate after improvem'nts are made.	Present rate.
Brandreth House	$3 30	$2 30	$1 00	$1 50
St. Julien	2 60	1 85	75	75
Stevens' French Flats	4 40	2 35	2 05	1 50
Clarendon	2 85	1 80	1 05	85
Everett	2 75	1 65	1 10	1 00
St. Nicholas	1 55	10	1 45	1 50
St. Denis	3 45	2 55	90	1 00
Grand	2 40	1 00	1 40	1 50
Gilsey	2 80	1 15	1 65	2 00
New-York	2 30	1 35	95	1 25
Astor	3 20	1 45	1 75	1 50

A CLEVER ARREST.

About 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer McManus, of the Fourteenth Precinct, saw James McQuade, Charles Healin, Michael Doyle, and Thomas Monahan in Hester-street, and heard Doyle ask Healin where he had been. Healin replied, "I have been putting that under the stairs." The officer, with an acuteness unhappily not generally found among members of the force, at once suspected that a burglary had been committed, and leaving his post to make inquiries, he soon discovered that James McLean & Co.'s establishment, Nos. 462 to 466 Broadway, had been broken into at the rear from Crosby-street, and a piece of water-proof goods taken. After some search, Officer McManus succeeded in arresting Healin and Monahan. Officer Glynn, of the Sixth Precinct, soon after arrested Doyle and McQuade in a hallway at the corner of Walker and Baxter streets, with the stolen property in their possession. The prisoners, noted young thieves, were fully committed for trial at the Tombs yesterday.

RUMORS ABOUT ERIE.

A rumor prevailed in Wall-street, yesterday, to the effect that the Erie Railway Company was about to send $2,000,000 of consolidated mortgage bonds to Europe, by the Scotia, for negotiation, the company being greatly in need of the money to carry out double-tracking projects, as well as to declare a dividend upon the common and preferred stock in September. A TIMES reporter called upon S. L. M. Barlow and inquired concerning the truth of the rumor. Mr. Barlow said that the report was probably correct. In fact, he knew that it was so. That the bonds were to be sent over at once to Bischoffsheim for negotiation. These bonds were a part of the issue of $10,000,000, of which $8,000,000 had been already sold. The company probably needed money, on account of the many expensive projects it was engaged in. The money raised upon these bonds would, however, bring back large returns to the stockholders of the road, as every dollar would be used to put it in a condition to accommodate the rapidly increasing traffic.

CONNECTICUT HOME LIFE.

VILLAGE SCENES—A RURAL CHURCH AND A PICNIC—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

[illegible], Conn., Thursday, Aug. 14, 1873.

The problem which presents itself to every one having leisure for a Summer vacation—where and how to spend it—was easily resolved in my case, because I desired rest, and at the same time seclusion, and nowhere could I find it better than among the rocky, wooded hills which run through this neighborhood. I knew this from a short acquaintance made during a former Summer, and so I settled here, hoping to find what I needed, with the advantages of a strictly rural residence, released from the cares and excitements of city life or fashionable Summer resorts. When settled down it occurred to me that I could interest your readers if I noted the contrasts and peculiarities which must inevitably strike one accustomed to the scenes and experience of city life, and especially when one finds himself among a class of people noted for their cherished adherence to ancient habits, and steady, unostentatious manners.

The country round about here presents the usual features of a Connecticut landscape—rugged, sterile, rocky ridges, now and again relieved by spots of green, luxuriant pasture or meadow, or patches of corn, with a background of a series of wooded hills. Here and there a slow, winding stream gives beauty, freshness, and attraction to the scenery. The visitor notices the small amount of cultivation; the land being mostly used for grazing and meadow. Conversing with an intelligent farmer, whom I found one evening working upon a patch of potatoes, on the subject of cultivation, he told me that farmers could not cultivate their land so profitably as formerly; that the quality was deteriorating, that grain could be brought to their own doors from the West far cheaper than they could raise it, and the consequence is the land is being more and more given up to pasture and meadow, the hay seeming to pay best, as two tons can be gathered off an acre of fair land, and this hay at $30 a ton pays very well. The farms in this vicinity are small, averaging sixty or seventy acres, and farmers tell me they cannot get the same returns from the land as formerly, labor being high, and the soil requiring fertilizing to make it productive. Many of the farmers manage to combine some other business with farming, such as working in the mills, which are found on every stream. Still there is no evidence of indigence; on the contrary, the prim, neat cottages, the substantial farm buildings, the well-kept garden patches, all betoken a moderate amount of comfort and independence.

No one could help observing and admiring the skill and ingenuity, the thrift, and diligence that are evinced in the many ways in which water-power is utilized—now it is in a rolling-mill, now in a saw-mill, now in a needle factory, now in a button factory—all combining with intelligence to wrest from natural resources the wealth and bounty denied by the ruggedness of the soil. If a person wishes to see an epitome of the universal genius of the American people, he could nowhere see it so well illustrated as among the valleys of these hills.

What a suggestive, strange sight is it to see the people going to church in the country! How striking the contrast to the city scene. Here, on a Sunday morning, from east, west, north, and south, comes every description of a four-wheeled vehicle from the battered, worn, ancient turnout of the family for past generations to the more delicately formed carriage of modern style, each bearing its load of sober, prim, neatly-attired people—the young girls so gorgeously arrayed in their Sunday best, with flowery bonnet and flying colors. Near the church in sheltered places are hitched their teams, while familiar faces greet one another, and have a friendly chat before service begins. The sight is not less striking when one enters. Looking around you see hardy, weather-beaten men, solemn and attentive, somewhat care-worn in appearance, but reverent in manner; the women of mature age, no less worn by the trials and troubles of this world, showing that their lives have been toilsome and harassing, and seldom relieved by much sunshine. You find also a number of fresh, blooming, blithesome faces of young womanhood, perhaps a trifle too frolicsome, but withal modest and becoming in demeanor. The choir, composed of fresh, young voices, was certainly to me most attractive, when I contrasted it with the elaborately trained, but excessively artificial, choirs we have in the city. I confess I was highly pleased to hear their sweet, pure voices, and how I longed to transport those ten young ladies and half dozen young men just for one day to one of our fashionable city congregations, to observe the sensation they would create. The preacher, quite an intelligent, promising young man, gave them a plain, practical, stirring sermon from the text: "To the pure all things are pure," showing very clearly how our opinions and judgments are framed and warped by the complexion and disposition of our own minds—how we are too ready to detect in others the failings and vices to which we are addicted ourselves, and how happily our path would be illumined through life, if we would look upon everybody and everything as having something lovely. He specially warned them against slander and vituperation, knowing, I suppose, it is a besetting sin among people in a country neighborhood.

I had heard much of a picnic in connection with the church. I was told not on any account to miss seeing it, for it would certainly please me. I went to see the other day, glad to have the opportunity of seeing the people gathered together in social enjoyment. The picnic had occupied the attention of the ladies and younger people for a week previously. In many a house anxious study was had what to contribute, and how to provide something another would not. That morning it was easy to see that there was an unusual bustle, quite noticeable for such a quiet neighborhood. Farming and industrial pursuits were suspended for the day. Wagon after wagon passed up the road, the lady occupants bearing well-freighted baskets and boxes, old and young mingling in gleeful strife to do their utmost to make the occasion enjoyable and successful. When all were assembled beneath the spreading chestnut-trees, and their several contributions spread out for the common feast, what a sight was presented to the eye! There was cake—frost, fruit, marble; pie, ubiquitous luxury of every New-England feast, was present in every variety and flavor; lemonade, rich and refreshing; and fowl, roast, broiled, boiled—of every description. On one side were busy old men, upward of seventy, trying to put up a swing for the young folks, or launch a boat on the pond for their entertainment; ladies industriously dressing out the table, and arranging everything in tempting order; a group of people around the young pastor, entertained by his lively humor. On another side beneath a wide-spreading tree were seated little knots of the younger people indulging in harmless flirtation, or older people recalling the memories of former picnics and sadly counting the missing ones. It was refreshing to witness this blending of all characters and stations and conditions in simple, congenial enjoyment; each forgetting the claims of self to minister to the common gratification of all. It brought to my mind in the most vivid manner the realization of the most perfect democratic social equality, and especially when after the bountiful repast, at the pastor's invitation, the whole party grouped themselves beneath the trees to sing some of their favorite hymns.

I had heard so much of the free schools that I took an opportunity to look into two of them during my strolls through the neighborhood. The first was situated in the midst of a wood. There were about thirteen pupils, seven girls and six boys, present, under the charge of a delicate young lady as prim as a rose-bud. It was a very warm afternoon, and the teacher told me I did not see the school to the best advantage, for at this season of the year many of the older boys are detained at home to gather the hay or grain. I remained while I heard three recitations in geography, reading, and spelling. A class of three little girls and a boy, of ages from nine to twelve recited a lesson on the Western States, to name their capitals, and the river or water on which they stood. I noticed that there was no map to refer to, and, on inquiring, ascertained that there were no maps or apparatus supplied to the school. It was evident the instruction, for this reason, was very defective. I asked the class, What was the difference between a capital and another city? and failed to get an answer. I asked again, In what direction was Massachusetts from Connecticut? and again got no answer. It was plain that the lesson was a mere exercise in *memorizing*. The reading was rapid and not distinct. The next school I visited in one of my walks was larger, as it was situated near what was termed the village. There were present about fifty, under the care of two young female teachers, the senior being a lady of intelligence, grace, and self-possession. When I entered they were engaged in writing, and I noticed the teachers busily engaged in superintending and guiding the hands of some of the pupils. The ages of the children were from twelve to as low as five. Indeed, I was astonished to find so many little ones of the latter age, who, I believe, could hardly derive much advantage from attendance, and were, besides, a check to the efficiency of the school. I here had an opportunity of hearing two lessons in geography and reading. The lesson in geography was a little more intelligently recited, but there was the same absence of reference-maps and the same ignorance of locality. I put the same question to the class about the capital of a State, and got no answer, though the pupils were somewhat larger. The reading was very indistinct, attention being merely paid to accuracy of pronunciation, rather than to tone or emphasis. These schools, of course, only give rudimentary instruction, and to a class that cannot, in most cases, well afford to pay for their children's education at select schools; but even that instruction might be better.

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED RAILROAD ROBBER.

An Omaha paper gives the details of the arrest of a gambler in that city, on suspicion of being one of the gang of Iowa robbers who rifled the Rock Island train. The man's name is Henry Lyon, but he is usually known as Dublin. He came to Omaha from the Pacific Coast, and is said to be quite wealthy, being possessed of considerable property, and an interest in a gambling-house in San Francisco valued at $75,000. It is now generally believed that among the railroad robbers, besides the James brothers, was a man named Arthur McCoy. He formerly was a resident of the Pacific Coast. In 1859, it will be remembered by some that he was implicated, in some manner, in the robbery of one of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stage coaches in California, the amount that was stolen being $30,000. As near as we can learn, Dublin, who was a friend of McCoy and his family, materially assisted him in getting out of the scrape. McCoy's family are now living in Montgomery County, Missouri. Within the past month, Dublin has had some correspondence with Mrs. McCoy, and learning that she was in trouble, and needed some pecuniary assistance, he sent her a draft for $100. Some watchful officers learned of this correspondence, and knowing that Arthur McCoy was supposed to be one of the robbers, they concluded that they had obtained a clue which might eventually lead to the whereabouts and capture of the gang. The information was conveyed to the proper authorities, and officers from Iowa, duly authorized, arrived in this city, and put the matter into the hands of Sheriff Grebe and his deputy, Byrne. These two officers at once proceeded to Dublin's rooms, on Farnham-street, where they found him and arrested him, after informing him of the charge. They were about to put an officer in charge of his room till a search-warrant could be procured to find his letters. Dublin at once told them that they need not go to that trouble, as he would give them full liberty to search his apartments, and he thereupon turned over to them his letters. Among them were found two or three from Mrs. McCoy, all of which went to prove that Dublin had acted in accordance with the statements made above. Dublin was taken before Judge Porter and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at a preliminary examination, which has been postponed till some necessary papers arrive from Iowa.

A BALTIMORE EPISODE.

The Baltimore *American* tells the following little story: "An incident occurred in this city on Saturday evening, in the vicinity of the Post-office, which forcibly illustrates the danger of forming conclusions without proper investigation. A German woman, residing in East Baltimore, had written a letter to her husband, and accompanied by her two children, started out to find the Post-office. Not being familiar with the locality, they turned into Exchange-place, instead of Second-street, which brought them to the rear entrance to the Post-office. A colored boy was standing in the passage-way between the Post-office and Ballard's saloon, and seeing him the woman told her daughter, a girl about fourteen years of age, to take the letter and ask him if that was the Post-office. She ran up the steps, spoke to him, and instantly both of them disappeared in the dark passage. This was about 7:45 P. M. It was quite dark and rain was falling. The mother waited outside a few minutes, but the child did not return. She became alarmed, and told her fears to some gentlemen who happened to be passing at the time. In a few minutes a crowd had gathered, and everybody was of the opinion that a horrible outrage had been committed. Policemen went into the passage-way, explored all the labyrinthian branches that lead from it, as well as all the rooms in the house through which it runs, but found nobody. The crowd became excited, and if the police had caught a colored boy in the passage-way or in the house, he might have been lynched on the spot. The distressed mother, accompanied by a Sergeant of Police, went home and found her child. The mystery was soon solved. The girl had asked the colored boy about the Post-office, and he told her to pass through the alley to Second-street, and went along with her to show her where to drop the letter. When she came out of the office she found that she was in a strange street, and not being able to find her mother she went home. Fortunately for the colored boy, instead of returning to the passage-way, he strolled off in some other direction, and missed the indignant crowd that had tried and condemned him on first impression."

PRUSSIAN POLITICS.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* says great efforts are being made by the Prussian Conservatives to discredit Dr. Falk, the Minister of Worship and Instruction. All their partisans have been instructed to attack the Minister wherever he presents himself as a candidate at the coming elections. The Ultramontanes have their own reasons for hating Dr. Falk with a bitter hatred, and have no hesitation in joining with the Feudalists to prevent his return to Parliament. "In his legislative schemes, as well as in the administration of his department," the latter say, "this Minister has been a zealous representative of that perilous liberalism which successfully seeks to undermine the foundations of the State and of society." All measures brought forward by Dr. Falk, therefore, ought to be condemned and opposed "by the great Conservative Party, without distinction of shades." Yet Dr. Falk is himself a member of the Free Conservative Party, and not of the Liberal, which is said to be so dangerous. He is a man of a vigorous practical character, who pays more regard to facts than abstract theories. He enjoys the general esteem of the public, and the Liberals will doubtless unite with the more moderate members of the Conservatives to frustrate the plots and machinations by which his enemies hope to prevent him from taking his seat in the new Parliament.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Daniels, J.—50, Dudden & Jammerman vs. Lagrave; 64, St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association vs. Wm. O'Connell et al.; 70, Gabriel Koeningsberg vs. Josepha Koeningsberg; 75, John D. Vermule et al. vs. S. D. Hovey et al.; 78, John H. White, Trustee, vs. Mortimer Livingstone; 80, Charles Goepp, Administrator, vs. Gabrielle Dumoulin; 81, In the matter of William M. Loew; 83, Mary Rockwell vs. Frank Duffy; 84, Bartholomew vs. Brandies et al.; 87, Morgan vs. Susan F. Wilson; 89, Ellen M. Pike vs. Collins; 92, Stuyvesant vs. Anna M. Browning; 93, In the matter of Louise Ungricht; 94, In the matter of the French Church of St. Espiel; in the matter of Andrew Campbell; 96, Lincoln vs. Lincoln; 98, Trustram vs. Crofuth; 106 Winter vs. White et al.; 107, White vs. Livingstone; 108, Same vs. Same; 109, Livingstone vs. White; 110, Peck et al. White; 112, In the matter of Kanawha Coal and Oil Company; 114, In the matter of Catherine E. Hunter et al.; 115, Thomas C. P. Braceburst vs. Conrad Meyer Zulick; 116, William P. Abendiote vs. Henry W. C. Parsons; 117, Edward C. Badew vs. Franklin Steuer et al.; 121, Adam Ellwein vs. Gerhard Schneider et al; call to 125.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 20.

By Judge Daniels.

Langdon *vs.* Langdon; memorandum for counsel. Sistard, Jr., *vs.* Cushing; order for allowance granted.

By Judge Davis.

The People, &c., Simon Wormsen et al. *vs.* Franz Sigel, Register, &c.; mandamus is awarded without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 20.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Noe *vs.* Durrow et al.; order that answer be made more specific.

Carpenter *vs.* Engelskuckur; order denying motion for a retaxation of costs.

McCullogh's Lead Company *vs.* Strong; order fixing the amount of undertaking on appeal.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 20.

By Judge Robinson.

John H. Hillyer *vs.* Andrew R. Roessler; see memorandum.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 175 bales; gross, 175 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,087 bales; sales, 400 bales; last evening, 700 bales; stock, 15,228 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 20.—Cotton—Market bare; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 27 bales; exports, coastwise, 206 bales; sales, 43 bales; stock, 813 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 20.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 77 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,840 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 20.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 116 bales; exports coastwise, 146 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 7,131 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 20.—Cotton dull; Middling, 19c.; receipts, 180 bales; shipments, 89 bales; stock, 5,761 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 297 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,876 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Union....89½	100 Erie Railway....58¾
400 do....89⅝	200 North-western....64¼
300 do....c. 89⅝	400 Lake Shore....93
600 do....89½	1200 do....92⅞
300 do....89⅝	500 do....92⅞
1500 do....89¼	2700 do....c. 92⅞
500 do....89	300 do....93
1000 do....88⅞	100 do....c. 93
400 do....88¾	400 do....92⅞
1000 do....88⅝	100 do....92¾
1200 do....88¾	100 do....b3. 92¾
1000 do....88⅞	200 Union Pacific....26⅛
500 do....88¾	300 do....26¾
100 do....89	900 do....26⅞
110 do....c. 89	1000 do....26⅝
200 do....89⅛	400 do....26½
300 do....89¼	1800 do....26⅝
400 do....89½	300 do....26¾
300 do....89¼	300 do....s3. 26¾
1500 do....c. 89¼	300 Chic. & R. I....s3. 109
300 do....89⅛	400 do....109½
300 do....89⅛	300 do....109¼
200 N. Y. C. & Hud....104⅛	100 do....c. 109¼
1200 do....104	100 do....s3. 109½
1200 do....104	200 do....109½
800 do....s3. 104⅛	200 Tol. & Wabash....68⅝
800 do....104¼	200 do....68¼
100 do....c. 104¼	100 do....s3. 68
300 do....b3. 104⅛	300 do....68¼
200 do....104¼	300 do....68¾
400 Pacific Mail....104	100 do....68⅝
300 do....40½	100 do....68¾
900 do....40⅝	100 do....68⅝
1300 do....40¼	100 do....68½
1300 do....40½	400 do....68⅝
300 do....90	400 do....68½
500 do....39⅞	200 St. Paul....s3. 51½
300 do....40⅛	300 do....51½
400 do....s3. 40⅛	200 do....s3. 51½
100 do....c. 40¼	200 Ohio & Miss....38⅝
100 do....40¼	300 do....38¼
300 do....40⅛	100 do....s3. 38¼
800 do....40⅝	1200 do....38¼
600 do....40½	700 do....38⅝
100 do....s3. 40½	100 do....38⅛
	200 do....s3. 38⅛
	200 C., C. & I. C....30⅝
	100 do....31
	100 At. & Pac. Pf....27¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62....117	$3,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C....115½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, Old. 82½	600 N. Y. C. & H.b. c. 104
1,000 Erie 1st....104¼	100 do....b3. 104
1,000 D.,M.&Tol.1st. 96	1100 do....103⅞
2,000 C.Pac.G'd bds. 99⅞	1800 do....104
1,000 W. Pac. bds. 92½	200 do....b3. 104
3,000 U. Pac. 1st....81⅞	500 do....104
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 100	100 do....104⅛
1,000 Tol.&Wab.1st, St. L.Div. b3. 90	100 do....b3. 104⅛
2,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 90	1100 do....104
3,000 Tol., P. & W., Bur. Div....83⅞	100 do....104⅛
1,000 Gt. W.1st,'88. 94½	100 do....b3. 104
1,000 B.,C.R.&M.1st 87	400 do....s3. 103⅞
1,000 do....86⅞	800 do....103⅞
2,000 do....86¾	500 do....104
3,000 do....86	100 Panama....b. c. 113½
5,000 C.&N. W. In.b. 96¼	100 do....113
9,000 do....96⅝	60 C., C., C. & I....84½
5 N.J.Cen.L.&Imp. 62	20 Mich. Central....93
38 do....60	31 Lake Shore....93
58 do. bet. call. 60	1300 do. bet. call. 92⅝
100 Erie....bet. call. 58⅞	100 do....b3. 92⅝
400 do....58¾	200 do....s3. 92½
500 do....58⅝	100 do....92¼
400 W. Un. Tel....b. c. 88¾	200 do....92⅜
200 do....b3. 86¾	400 do....b3. 92⅜
200 do....88⅝	100 do....92½
300 do....88½	600 do....b3. 92⅝
500 do....c. 88⅝	100 do....92⅝
300 do....88⅝	100 do....c. 92⅝
400 do....c. 88¼	500 do....92½
200 do....88⅛	1000 do....92½
800 do....88⅛	100 do....92⅝
400 do....88	400 do....92¼
500 do....87⅞	200 do....92⅞
1000 do....88	300 do....92¾
3000 do....88⅛	100 do....c. 92¾
400 do....88¼	100 do....b3. 92¾
200 do....88⅜	100 do....s3. 92⅝
100 do....88¼	100 do....92⅞
200 do....b3. 88⅜	1300 do....92½
1500 do....c. 88⅛	400 do....92⅝
100 do....88½	300 do....92¾
200 do....88⅜	50 do....92¾
400 do....88¼	100 Union Pac. b. c. s3. 26½
500 do....88⅜	100 do....26⅝
200 do....88⅝	100 do....26¾
500 do....88¾	100 do....26⅞
100 do....88⅝	100 do....26¾
100 do....88¾	300 do....27
700 do....88½	500 do....26⅞
1200 do....88⅝	500 do....s3. 26¾
100 do....88½	500 do....26¾
1400 do....88⅝	100 do....b3. 26⅞
200 do....88¼	500 C. & N. W....b. c. 64¾
500 do....88⅛	200 do....64⅞
400 do....88¼	200 C. & N. W. Pf....82
300 do....88⅛	500 do. bet. call. 88
200 do....88⅝	100 N. J. Central....105⅝
200 Harlem....130⅝	200 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 109
200 do....130⅝	200 do....108⅞
200 do....130½	400 do....c. 108⅞
200 do....130⅜	100 do....s3. 109
200 do....130½	200 do....109
200 do....130⅝	100 do....108⅞
100 do....130¾	100 do....b3. 108⅞
100 do....130⅞	500 St. Paul....b. c. 51½
100 do....131	300 do....s3. 51½
600 Pacific Mail....40½	60 do....51½
900 do. bet. call. 40½	100 do....51⅝
100 do....s3. 40⅝	200 do....51¼
800 do....40⅝	100 do....51⅜
200 do....40⅛	100 do....b3. 51⅝
1000 do....40⅛	100 St. Paul Pf....b. c. 71¼
200 do....40	100 Tol., W. & W....b. c. 68⅝
100 do....c. 40	100 do....68½
500 do....40⅛	100 do....s3. 68⅝
100 do....s3. 40½	100 do....68⅝
500 do....40¼	100 do....c. 68⅝
200 do....40¼	200 do....68¾
200 do....40⅝	164 Del., L. & W....100¾
300 do....40⅝	100 do....100⅝
100 do....40⅝	200 do....100⅝
600 do....40½	100 do....100¾
200 do....40⅝	300 Han. & St. Jo....38
300 do....40⅝	100 do....b. c. s3. 37¾
200 do....s3. 40½	100 Ohio & Miss....b. c. 38⅛
100 do....40½	100 do....38
200 do....40⅝	100 do....s3. 38
100 do....40¼	300 do....38
500 do....40⅝	500 do....s3. 38⅛
100 do....40¼	500 do....38⅛
300 do....40⅝	700 do....38
100 do....c. 40½	100 do....38¼
100 Maryland Coal....24¼	300 do....b3. 38¼
	700 do....38¼
	200 do....s3. 38
	200 do....b3. 38
	100 do....38⅛
	100 do....38¼
	1000 C., C. & I.C. b. c. 30½
	200 Atlan. & Pac. Pf., b. c. b60. 27
	50 Del. & H. Canal....113
	50 American Ex....62½
	25 do....62¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, R.,'81. 117⅞	25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....b. c. c. 119¼
1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64. 117	
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68. 118	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 West. Un. Tel....88½	300 N. Y. C. & H. b3. 104⅛
300 do....88⅝	400 do....104⅛
100 do....88⅝	800 do....104¼
700 do....88¾	200 do....s3. 104⅛
1000 do....89	200 do....b3. 104⅛
1000 do....88⅞	200 do....s3. 104⅛
400 do....b3. 88⅞	200 Lake Shore....92½
300 do....88⅞	500 do....92⅞
300 do....89	500 do....c. 92⅞
1200 do....89⅛	1100 do....92¾
100 do....89	1200 do....92⅞
100 Pacific Mail	200 do....92⅞
200 do....40¾	300 North-western....64⅞
200 do....40⅝	300 do....65
200 do....40⅝	300 do....b3. 65⅛
400 do....40¾	100 do....65⅛
400 do....c. 40⅞	100 St. Paul....51⅛
200 do....b3. 41	100 do....51⅛
1000 do....41	300 do....b3. 51⅛
400 do....40⅞	200 Tol. & Wab....68⅞
400 do....40¾	200 Ohio & Miss....38⅞
300 Erie Railway....58⅝	100 Atl. & P. Pf....s3. 26¾
300 Rock Island R....109	
100 Union Pacific. b15. 27	
100 do....b3. 27	
100 do....27	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 82½	400 Pacific Mail....40¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 92¼	400 do....b. c. 40⅞
1,000 Louisiana 6s,o. 45	200 do....41
1,000 Brook.6s,W.L. 93¼	200 do....41⅛
2,000 Cen.Pac.G. bs. 99¾	400 do....41
1,000 Un.P. 10s, Inc. 65	100 do....41
1,000 Lake S. D. bs. 95½	600 do....40⅞
50 Adams Express....92¼	100 do....41
200 Western Un.b. c. 88⅞	100 do....41⅛
300 do....88⅝	1000 do....41¼
300 do....88⅝	100 do....b3. 41⅜
200 do....88¾	600 do....41⅜
200 do....c. 88⅝	600 do....41⅜
400 do....88⅝	300 do....41¼
300 do....88⅝	100 do....41⅜
600 do....88¾	100 Un. Pacific..b. c. 26⅞
100 do....88⅞	100 do....27
1000 do....b3. 89	100 Erie Railway.b.c. 58¾
700 do....89⅛	400 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 92¾
200 do....89¼	1500 do....92⅝
200 do....89⅛	300 do....92⅝
100 Rock Island....109	200 do....s3. 92⅝
100 do..b. c. s3. 108⅞	100 do....c. 92¾
100 do....b3. 109	100 C. & N. W....b. c. 65⅛
200 N.Y.C.&H. b. c. s3. 104	200 T., W. & W....68½
400 do....104	300 do....b. c. 68⅝
100 do....s5. 104	100 C., Bur. & Q.b. c. 103
100 do....s30. 104	180 D., L. & W....100¾
100 do....b2. 104	50 N. J. R....b. c. 123½
500 do....b3. 104	100 O. & Miss..b. c. c. 38⅛
500 do....104	300 do....38⅛
400 do....104⅛	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 31
	100 Atl. & P. Pf..b. c. 26⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

300 Western Union....89⅜	1300 N. Y. C. & H....104⅛
500 do....89¼	200 do....b3. 104⅛
1000 do....89⅜	300 do....104¼
100 do....b30. 89½	200 do....b3. 104¼
300 do....89⅝	100 Panama....114
500 do....89½	1200 Lake Shore....92⅞
1000 do....89⅞	500 do....93
1400 Pacific Mail....41⅜	100 do....b3. 93
900 do....41½	100 do....b3. 93⅛
1200 do....41⅜	100 do....93⅛
700 do....41¼	100 St. Paul Pref....71
500 do....41⅜	100 do....b3. 71
200 do....41¼	100 do....b3. 70⅞
100 do....41¼	300 Tol. & Wab....68¾
200 do....41¼	100 do....68⅞
200 do....b3. 41⅜	100 do....69
1000 do....41⅜	100 do....69⅛
200 do....41½	200 Han. & St. Jo....38
200 do....41⅜	100 Ohio & Miss....38⅛
100 do....41¼	200 do....38⅝
700 do....41⅜	200 At. & Pac. Pr. b3. 27
500 Union Pacific....27	300 do....27
200 do....27⅛	

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20—P. M.

At the Stock Board to-day business assumed an unusually lively aspect, and values fluctuated widely. Through the earlier dealings, the market exhibited serious depression, the movement having been of a decidedly *bearish* temper. Various rumors were afloat, adverse to steadiness in prices—most of them wholly unfounded. Among them, those of seemingly greatest moment to the Street people were such as related to the health of Commodore Vanderbilt. Telegrams, purporting to be from Saratoga, and reporting the serious illness of the Commodore, were used through the forenoon to promote the scheme of the operators against the market. It was even said that a dispatch had been received announcing the death of Mr. Vanderbilt. These reports and rumors occasioned, for a while, considerable excitement, and awakened a very general desire to realize on Stock holdings, which led to a rather severe decline on the more active of the speculative favorites. Western Union was assailed with the utmost energy, and was worked off to 87⅞. Harlem fell from 132 to 130¼. Lake Shore sold down to 92¼, and Union Pacific to 26⅛. Pacific Mail, on extensive dealings, was as low as 39⅞. New-York Central was less unfavorably affected, and was quoted at from 103⅞@104¼. Rock Island was depressed to 108⅞, and the North-west and St. Paul Stocks also sympathized in the downward movement. On the contradiction of the gravest of the rumors, later on, the market rallied notably. When it was ascertained that Commodore Vanderbilt was in as good health as usual, and likely soon to return to the City, speculation for a rise became quite brisk. Western Union started up nimbly and closed at 89⅜@89¾, or a fraction higher than on Tuesday. Lake Shore advanced to 93⅛@93¼. Union Pacific sold up to 27@27⅛. Harlem touched 131. Pacific Mail was run up to 41¼@41⅜ on the final dealings. The general market closed up strong. The Public Funds were fairly steady on a limited trade, due mainly to the scarcity of nearly all issues. State Bonds were quiet, and there was not much animation in the Railway Mortgages, which, however, held their own very well.

At the close of the day the following prices were made on the latest recognized transactions, as compared with Monday evening:

Closing Quotations—Aug. 20.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118⅞	118⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118⅝	119
American Gold	115⅝	115½
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104¼	104⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	109¼	108⅞
Pacific Mail	40⅝	41¼
St. Paul Preferred	71⅛	70⅞
St. Paul Common	51⅝	51⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅜	38⅜
Western Union Telegraph	89½	89⅜
Erie	58⅞	58¾
Union Pacific	27	27
Lake Shore	93	93⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	30⅝	30⅞
Toledo and Wabash	68⅝	69⅛
Harlem	131½	131
Atlantic and Pacific	26	27¼
North-west	64½	65
Missouri Pacific	48	48
Hannibal and St. Joseph	38½	38

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	117½	5-20 coup. n. i., '65	116¾
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	119¼	5-20 reg., '67	116¾
5-20 reg., '62	116½	5-20 coup., '67	119½
5-20 coup., '62	116¾	5-20 reg., '68	116½
Called Bonds, '62	116½	5-20 coup., '68	118
5-20 reg., '64	116½	10-40 reg	112½
5-20 coup., '64	117	10-40 coup	115⅛
5-20 coup., '65	118¾	5s coup., '81	114⅝
5-20 reg. n. i., '65	116	6s currency	113¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91¾	T. & W. 1st, St.L.D.	89¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	T. & W. 2d	92
Erie 1st, Ext	104	T. & W. Eq. bds	83
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	103½	T. & W. Con. Conv.	84
Erie 2d, 7s, '83	101½	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	91½
Long Dock Bonds	95¾	Gal. & Chi. Ext	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104	Gal. & Chi. 2d	98
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102½	Morris & Essex 1st	105
Har. Con. M. & S. F. 6s	97	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	104½
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds	97	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds	95	N. J. So. 1st, 7s	73
Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902	98½	P., F. W. & C. 1st	105¼
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	112	P., F. W. & C. 2d	101
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c., 2d	99½	P., F. W. & C. 3d	95
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101	P., F. W. & C. 8 ₱ c. eq. b.	103
Clev. & Tol. new bds	96	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	93
C., P. & A., old bds	98½	Clev. & P. 3d	98¾
Det., M. & T. bds	96	Chi. & Alt. 1st	103½
Buff. & E., new bds	92	Ohio & Miss. 2d	83½
Lake S. Div. bds	95	St. L. & I. M. 1st	96
Cen. Pac. Gold bds	99¾	St. L. & I. M. 2d	88¼
West. Pac. bds	92½	M. & St. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	106
Union Pac. 1st bds	81¾	M. & S. P. 7s, Gold, R. D.	87
Un. Pac. Ld. Gt. 7s	73	M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	81½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	64	M. & S. P. 2d	80½
B. & S. Ill. 1st M., 8s	97	Mar. & Cin. 1st	102
Alt. & T. H. 1st	100	Chi. & Mil. 1st	93
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.	87½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	92
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	78	Tol., P. & W., B. D.	83¾
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds	96	Tol., P. & W. 2d	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99	Tol., P. & W. Con. 7s	75
H. & St. Jo. Ld. Gts	105	Bost., H. & E. 1st	31½
Del., L. & W. 2d	104	B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, g.	85½

Little interest was attached to the Gold movement in the presence of the exciting business at the Stock Exchange. The price was about stationary all day—the quotations having been 115⅝@115¼. Transactions were limited at the ruling figures. The Gold Exchange Bank clearings were down to $44,523,000. The Customs drain was about equal to that of yesterday, and amounted to $438,000. The Coin interest disbursements were only $37,000. Foreign Exchange was very tame and heavy—prime Sixty-day sterling bills having been quoted at 107⅞@108, and best sight drafts on London at 108⅜@108¾. The offerings of bills were decidedly liberal, in some instances, it was said, a shade off the quoted figures. Money was in full supply on call within the extreme of 3@5 ₱ cent., the best terms for borrowers having been made late in the day. Discounts presented no changes of importance. Best Short date mercantile paper was in demand at 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum.

Mr. Henry G. Stebbins was reported as having been elected a Director in the Pacific Mail Board, accepting and qualifying this afternoon, to succeed Mr. John M. Burke, who had resigned. Other changes in the management were said to be in contemplation.

London advices were of a tame market generally. Consols rather weaker. American securities steady.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Notice to Investors.

The attention of the investing public is called to the limited remainder of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN. Of the $9,000,000 of this loan unsold on the 1st of June last, less than $5,000,000 now remains, and this balance will soon be absorbed, after which the Company has resolved to issue only six per cent. bonds.

There are now between 500 and 600 miles of the road in regular operation, with a growing traffic; surveys and construction are progressing satisfactorily; the survey prosecuted the present season, in connection with the Stanley military expedition, has resulted in the location of an excellent line through Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, and the company has advertised for proposals for grading and bridging the Yellowstone Division, extending 205 miles from Bismarck, at the crossing of the Missouri River to the crossing of the Yellowstone, in Montana. The Company's lands (amounting to more than 20,000 acres per mile of road) are selling to settlers at an average price of nearly $6 per acre, and the proceeds of land sales constitute a Sinking Fund for the repurchase and cancellation of first mortgage bonds.

The Company's seven and three-tenths per cent. gold bonds, the last of which are now offered, yield nearly eight and one-half per cent. per annum at the present price of gold.

All marketable securities are received in exchange at current rates, and full information furnished on inquiry.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York, JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST. Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

☞ VERY SAFE and VERY PROFITABLE. At the present rate of gold, dividends, surplus funds, and high-priced securities may be converted into a TEN PER CENT. NEW-ENGLAND INVESTMENT by the purchase of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, St. Johnsbury, and Essex County Railroads, 117 miles long, from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut River, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. The very large sales of the past few months leave but a limited amount to be offered, and the rapid pushing of the road to completion insures an early and a large advance on their market value. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York; FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston; E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt., Financial Agents.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD finished, and regular trains running through from New-York to Oswego. Of its First Mortgage Bonds a small amount remain yet unmarketed, and are offered for sale by GEO. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.—Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1. The remaining balance (less than $300,000) of these very desirable bonds for sale at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	43	Resin, bbls	712
Bees-wax, pks	4	Spirits Turp., bbls	903
Copper, bbls	79	Moss, bales	96
Copper, cakes	193	Leather, sides	5,240
Flour, bbls	13,975	Grease, pks	50
Meal, bbls	400	Stearine, pks	74
Wheat, bushels	65,574	Tallow, pks	350
Corn, bushels	192,291	Beef, pks	57
Oats, bushels	34,025	Cut-meats, pks	12
Malt, bushels	15,988	Lard, tierces	201
Grass-seed, bags	46	Lard, kegs	374
Broom-corn, bales	48	Butter, pks	3,687
Cotton, bales	1,172	Cheese, pks	10,976
Beans, bbls	155	Starch, pks	1,700
Eggs, bbls	875	Pea-nuts, bags	1,219
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tea, pks	7
Hemp, bales	158	Rice, pks	10
Flax-seed, bags	133	Tobacco, bbls	300
Hides, No.	106	Tobacco, pks	1,520
Hides, bdls	258	Wool, bales	923
Skins, bales	270	Whisky, bbls	602

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Idaho, for Liverpool—31 pks. Drugs, 12 boxes Clocks, 15,229 bushels Wheat, 3,207 bales Cotton, 14,162 bushels Corn, 7 pks. Lamps, 473 bags Ore, 172 tcs. Beef.

By the bark Leonida, for Cork and orders—24,240 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Trinacria, for Glasgow—37,000 bushels Wheat, 1,981 boxes Cheese, 25 boxes Bacon, 20 cases Can Goods, 2,068 bbls. Flour, 300 boxes Corn, 70 pks. Lard, 81 bbls. Oat-meal, 33 tcs. Lard-oil, 75 hhds. Tobacco, 100 hhds. Syrup, 3,900 Staves.

By the steamer Maas, for Rotterdam—350 boxes Extract, 400 tcs. Lard, 150 pks. Lard, 100 hhds. Tallow, 245 bales Tobacco, 144 cases Tobacco, 400 bbls. Flour, 13 casks Copper, 170 hhds. Tobacco, 1 Carriage, 4 cases Clocks, 313 bbls. Resin, 27,300 bushels Wheat, 75 bbls. Beef, 6 bbls. Ashes, 185 bbls. Apples.

By the steamer Bremen, for Bremen—3,437 boxes Cheese, 200 tcs. Lard, 416 hhds. Tobacco, 183 cases Tobacco, 141 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 316 bbls. Apples, 7,504 bushels Rye, 500 boxes Corn Starch, 5 cases Cigars, 55 tcs. Pork, 104 boxes Bacon, 502 sacks Ore, 20 boxes Borax, 708 bags Bark.

By steamer St. Olaf, for London—35 boxes Scales, 1,226 boxes Tobacco, 286 boxes Borax, 50 tcs. Pork, 70 tcs. Beef, 15 pks. Pumps, 104 hhds. Tobacco, 16 bbls. Pork, 85 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 11 pks. Bees-wax, 31,876 bushels Wheat, 3,534 bbls. Flour, 15,500 bushels Corn, 16 boxes Varnish, 35 boxes Dye-woods.

By the ship City of Lucknow, for London—784 bbls. Resin, 45,977 bushels Wheat, 94 hhds. Tobacco, 3,000 bags Oil-cake, 2,833 bbls. Flour, 5,700 Staves.

By the brig Caronte, for Algiers—3,360 cases Petroleum, 50 bbls. Petroleum, 100 cases Naphtha, 26 hhds. Tobacco.

ASHES—Pots are selling moderately at $8 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls neglected and quotations nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been inactive within the range of from 32½c.@35c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have been meeting with a comparatively prompt sale at full rates. Jersey quoted at from $6 50@$7, afloat, and $8 50@$9, delivered; North River, $7@$7 50, afloat, and $9@$9 50, delivered; Haverstraw, $8@$9, afloat, and $10@$11, delivered; Pale, $4 50@$5, afloat, and $6 50@$7, delivered; Croton, $14@$17, afloat, and $17@$20, delivered; Philadelphia, $20@$30, afloat.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 19c.; Paraffine, 32c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 39c.@40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COCOA—Has been quiet and nominal. Caracas quoted at from 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo at 30c.@35c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; Trinidad, 12c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ₱ lb. Stock, 7,000 bags.

COFFEE—The Ontario added 4,306 bags to the available supply of Rio, of which 840 bags have been sold on private terms. Market firm, with a good demand noted. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19⅜c.@20c.; fair, 20¼c.@20½c.; good, 20¾c.@21c.; prime, 21¼c.@21½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 20c.@22½c., gold; Java, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 20½c.@22c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; San Domingo, 18½c.@19c., gold.

COTTON—Has been less active for early delivery on the basis of previous quotations, with sales reported of 1,877 bales, (of which 198 bales were to arrive,) including 704 bales to shippers, 1,004 bales to spinners, and 169 bales to speculators. For forward delivery trade has been dull, with prices quoted off 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ lb. Sales since our last of 4,600 bales, of which 1,000 bales were last evening and 3,600 bales to-day, with 500 bales more at the calls, closing with August contracts quoted at 19 11-32c.; September, 17⅞c.@17 29-32c.; October, 17 19-32c.@17⅝c.; November, 17 11-32c.@17⅜c.; December, 17 7-32c.@17¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,172 bales including 221 bales from Norfolk, 579 bales from Savannah, 372 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,764 bales, and thus far this week, 6,615 bales against 7,230 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,580,606 bales, against 2,674,982 bales same time last year. The following trade quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	16¼	16¼	16½	16½
Strict Good Ordinary	17¼	17¼	17½	17½
Low Middling	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
Good Middling	21¾	21¾	22	22

EGGS—Have been in limited supply and held with confidence within the range of 23c.@27c. for ordinary to very choice marks of Western, State, and near-by stock, on, however, a restricted business, the main call having been for fair to strictly prime stock at 24c.@26c. ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a fair inquiry noted for shipping grades of State and Western Flour at about previous prices. Other qualities have been in moderate request, as a rule, within the former range as to values. Holders of other than good to choice Superfine and shipping Extras have been rather more accommodating in their views, though not willing to make any material concession. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,300 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 35, chiefly at $3 75@$4 15; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 65, chiefly at $5 35@$5 60; inferior to good Extra State, $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 40@$6 60; good to fancy do., $6 70@$7 40, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; very poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 75; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 25@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 2,000 bbls. good Extra State, September delivery, at $6 75 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 25@$4 35
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 6 65
Extra State	6 20@ 7 40
Extra City	6 25@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 40@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 25@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 65
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 50@10 85

Southern Flour has attracted less attention, but has been quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at from $6 65@$7 85 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 85@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy Trade and Family Extras; $5 50@$6 50 for inferior stock ₱ bbl....Oregon Flour has been inactive, with choice extra quoted nominally at $9 25@$9 50. California Flour, fair to very choice Extras, at $8 25@$9 25, chiefly at $9 ₱ bbl. ....Rye Flour has been quoted a shade firmer, with a good demand noted, ranging from $4 40@$5 70 for inferior fine to choice superfine; sales, 425 bbls., part to arrive, chiefly superfine grades, at $5 35@$5 50, and fancy up to $5 65@$5 70 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been inactive, at from $3@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 10@$3 20 for inferior to good, and $3 35@$3 50 for choice to very fancy; $2 65@$3 10 for White do.; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey; $3 50 for Prize Medal, free on board, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 275 bbls....Bag-meal has been in moderate request at from $1@$1 10 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 40@$1 50 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal selling, in lots, at from $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted off 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel for early delivery, on more urgent offerings of stock and a less active demand, especially for shipment, the export inquiry having been checked by the sharp rally in ocean steam freights. Winter Wheat has been in quite moderate supply and held with a fair show of confidence, but has been quiet; sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels at $1 53@$1 56 for fair to very choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing at $1 53 for fair average samples; $1 50@$1 52 for fair ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 North-west Spring; chiefly at $1 52 for strictly prime samples, to arrive in a day or two, an extreme price at the close; $1 45 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring; $1 40@$1 42 for No. 3 Chicago and North-west do.; $1 35@$1 37½ for Rejected Spring; $1 55@$1 63 for Red and Amber Western, in car lots, the general market closing dull and weak.... For forward delivery business has been less active, and at the close prices exhibited less firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,000 bushels No. 2 Red Toledo, first half of September, at $1 64; 25,000 bushels New Amber Western, to arrive soon, at $1 64; 65,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, October option, at $1 46@$1 47, quoted at the close at $1 45@$1 46....Corn has declined 1c.@2c. a bushel, on more liberal offerings, leading to a fairly active business, in good part for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 171,000 bushels, at 57c.@58c. for fair to strictly prime sail mixed Western, chiefly at 58c. for strictly prime; 58½c.@59c. for choice do., in odd lots; 54c.@57c. for ordinary to choice steamer do. do.; 52½c.@54c. for heated do do.; 55c. for kiln-dried do.; 59c.@62c. for Yellow Western, the inside price for poor, and 57c. for (three boat-loads) Old Mixed Western, in store....For forward delivery a restricted business has been reported at about former figures, though closing weaker, with sales reported of 75,000 bushels prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, September and early October options, at 60c....Rye has been held above the views of buyers, and has been quiet.... Barley dull and unsettled....Barley-malt sold to the extent of 10,000 bushels State at $1 20@$1 25, showing steadiness, with a good demand noted....Oats have been in less demand and lower in price, closing quite heavily, with sales reported of 73,000 bushels at 42c.@42½c. for Mixed Western; 47c.@52c. for White do., chiefly at 49c.@51c. for fair to very good samples; 41c.@42c. for Black do.; 49c.@50c. for new crop White Iowa and Toledo; 43½c. bid and 44c. asked for new crop Mixed Toledo....Feed firm at $18@$25, on a moderate trade call.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive, since our last. Bags quoted steady at 14½c.@15c. Bagging, 10c.@10½c.; Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.@14c. for prompt delivery.

HAY AND STRAW—Sell rather slowly; prices on new Hay irregular; Prime Old scarce. Prime Old Hay quoted at $28@$32; good Old Hay, $23@$26; good shipping Hay, $19@$20; common shipping Hay, $14@$16; prime New Hay, $25@$28; good New Hay, $22@$24; common New Hay, $17@$19; long Rye Straw, $15@$16; short Rye Straw, $13@$15 ₱ ton.

HOPS—Have been rather tame, though quoted about steady on the better qualities. New-York, growth 1872, quoted at 40c.@45c.; Eastern and Western, growth 1872, 35c.@40c.; crop 1870, 10c.@18c.; old Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@45c.; English, 30c.@35c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c.; California, 45c.@50c., ₱ lb.

HEMP—Sales at auction, 1,000 bales Jute Butts, damaged, at 1½c., currency; market quiet.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Show no material changes as to values; demand generally moderate.

LEATHER—Has been in quite moderate request, with Hemlock Sole, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, quoted at 27½c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@30c.; Light, 27½c.@28½c.; California Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Light, 25½c.@27c.; good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@26c.; poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 17c.@20c.; Rough, 32c.@35c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 32c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and unchanged as to price to-day, New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, quoted from 65c.@90c.; Porto Rico at 30c.@65c.; Cuba at 25c.@40c.; English Islands at 28c.@33c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been depressed and lower on freer offerings and less call for stock; Strained quoted at $3 10. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Strained at $3 10; 125 bbls. No. 2 at $3 22½@$3 25, and 375 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$4 50 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar quiet and unchanged in price....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 100 bbls. merchantable at 43c., and 50 bbls. New-York pks. at 44½c.; market tamer and weaker.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quoted steady at 6½c., but inactive....Refined inactive, yet quoted at 16½c. for early delivery here, and 16½c.@16¾c. at Philadelphia....Refined, in cases, dull at 21c....Naphtha quoted nominally at 10c.@10½c.

PROVISIONS—There has been a slack demand noted for Pork at less firm prices, with sales reported of 65 bbls. New Western Mess, in lots, at $18 25; 150 bbls. Family Mess, at $18; 50 bbls. Extra Prime, on private terms, quoted at $15@$15 25, with Western Prime Mess at $16 87½@$17 50. And, for forward delivery, New Western Mess was quoted nominally at $18@$18 12½ for August, and 18 for September options, on a very dull market....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7¼c., the latter indicating a weaker market for light averages....Cut-Meats have been steady, but quiet, with sales reported of only small lots of bulk stock, including City-pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.@8⅜c., and City-pickled Hams at 12½c.@13c....Bacon has been in light stock and wanted, especially Long Clear, partly for shipment, at somewhat firmer rates, with sales reported of 100 boxes Long Clear at 8¾c., quoted at 8¾c.@9c.; 75 boxes Long Rib at 8¾c.@9c.; with Short Clear quoted at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb....Lard has been in moderate request; old Western Steam product weak and irregular; new do. and City product held with confidence. Sales have been reported, since our last, of small lots of Western Steam at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Kettle at 8⅞c.; 250 tcs. new Western Steam at 8¾c.; 175 tcs. City do. at 8¾c.; and 600 tcs. Refined at 8¾c.@8⅞c. For forward delivery there has been a very slow trade noted, on a weak market. Sales have been reported of only 250 tcs. Western Steam, October option, at 8 13-16c., with September options quoted at 8 11-16c.@8¾c....Beef has been in moderate request at steady rates, with sales reported of 140 bbls., in lots, within the range of from $8 50@$10 75 for New Mess; $11@$12 75 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quiet at $16 50@$20 50 for Prime Mess; $21@$23 for Indian Mess, and $23@$25 for Extra Indian Mess. Beef Hams inactive within the range of $18@$28 for very inferior to choice brands....Butter has shown steadiness as to values, in most instances, on a fair inquiry for stock suited to home wants. We quote as from 26c.@32c. for fair to choice State, at 32c.@35c. for choice to very fancy lots and 15c.@22c. for Western, 22c.@26c. for fancy do., 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock. ....Cheese has been in rather better request, with State Factory, poor to fancy, at from 8½c.@13½c., chiefly at 13c.@13½c. for fine to choice, and 11c.@12½c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 7c.@12½c.; Western products at 9½c.@12½c. for ordinary to choice Factory; 5c.@7½c. for skimmed stock, ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been quoted steady on a good demand, with Liverpool Ground at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 30, from store; Syracuse Ground, $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled, $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.; Turk's Island, by the cargo, at 28c.@29c., and from store at 32c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and nominal at 6½c., gold, free, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been in more request since our last, with Clover quoted at from 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb., for fair ordinary to choice; new crop Rough Flax quoted at $2 10; Timothy at $4 50@$4 75, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 37½@$2 40, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been without material change as to price. Deer in demand; Goat slow of sale. Honduras Deer quoted at 62c.; Guatemala, 70c.; Chagres, 70c.; San Juan, 60c.; Sisal, 60c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Porto Cabello, 62½c.; Southern and Texas, 35c.@45c., currency, ₱ lb. And Tampico Goat at 46½c.; Matamoras, 46½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, each, 50c.; Patna, 32½c.@35c.; English Islands Tanned Goat, 75c.; East India Sheep, 57½c.@60c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been less active but firm, with sales reported of 1,211 hhds., including 1,033 hhds. common to good common Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8c.; 48 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c., and 130 hhds. Melado at 6½c. We now quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅞c.; Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅞c.@9¼c....Refined Sugars in fair request, with Powdered quoted at 11¼c.; Crushed at 11¼c.; Granulated at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; A's at 10⅜c.@10½c., and Yellow at 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fair demand at firm prices; sales, 150,000 lbs. good to strictly prime at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ₱ lb....Stearine quiet but steady on the basis of 9c. for prime.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady; 190 bbls. sold at $1 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the market to-day was the unusual activity in the way of Grain engagements for British ports, chiefly by the Liverpool steamers, at a sharp advance in rates, closing very firmly. Apart from which the berth freight movement was moderate, with rates quoted about as before. In the Chartering line there has been a very good demand noted for vessels suited to the Grain trade at full figures, with a fair inquiry for vessels for the Petroleum trade, at, however, irregular quotations. Vessels for the Naval Store trade were moderately sought after. For the Lumber business some call was noted, but the firm views of ship-owners were against free negotiations....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been by steam, 2,800 bales Cotton, deliveries to suit vessels, at ½d.@7-16d. ₱ lb., equal to 224,000 bushels Grain within the range of 12d.@13¾d., including 24,000 bushels Corn, steamers of Aug. 23, at 12d.; 16,000 bushels do., steamer of Aug. 27, at 12d.; 32,000 bushels Grain, steamers of Aug. 23 and 27, at 12d.@12½d.; 16,000 bushels do., at 13d.; 8,000 bushels do. do., at 12¾d.; 16,000 bushels Grain, steamer of Aug. 30, at 12½c.@13d.; 8,000 bushels do., in bags, same shipment, at 13d.@13¼d.; 16,000 bushels Grain, steamer of Sept. 4, at 12d.@12½d.; 32,000 bushels do. do., at 12½d.@13d., and 40,000 bushels do. steamer of Sept. 6, at 12½d.@13d. ₱ bushel. And 5,300 boxes Cheese at 70s., and 550 boxes Bacon at 50s., ₱ ton....For London, by sail, 700 bbls. Flour at 4s. ₱ bbl., and by the steam-ship Canada, (yet to arrive,) 40,000 bushels Grain, shipment of August 30, at 14d. ₱ bushel. Also a German bark, 350 tons, hence with Resin at 5s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs., with privilege of Hamburg....For Bristol, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 14d. ₱ bushel....For a direct port, United Kingdom or the Continent, a Norwegian brig, about 250 tons, (to arrive,) with Naval Stores from Wilmington (a recharter) at 7s. and 9s....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 367 tons, hence with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 9s. 6d.; an Italian bark, (to arrive,) hence with about 3,200 quarters do. at 9s.; an Italian brig, 410 tons, hence with 2,500 quarters do. at 9s. 6d.; an Italian bark, with about 3,600 quarters do., and an Austrian bark, (to arrive,) with about 3,100 quarters do., both next voyages, at 8s.; a German bark, about 450 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters do., at 9s. 6d. ₱ quarter; a British bark, 448 tons, with equal to about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms; also a British bark, 519 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 7,500 bushels Rye at 15d. ₱ bushel; 425 bbls. Resin at 5s.; 300 bbls. Dried Apples on private terms; 200 tcs. Lard at 40s.; 600 pks. Tobacco, on the basis of 45s. ₱ hhd.; and 1,950 pks. Merchandise at current rates....For Antwerp, a German bark, 450 tons, hence, with general cargo, at a round sum, not made public....For the Continent direct a German bark, 415 tons, (now at New-Haven,) hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 9s. 6d.; another, 425 tons, (now at Boston,) hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., same rate; a Norwegian bark, 446 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do., same rate; a British steam-ship, 898 tons net, to arrive, hence, with a full cargo of Grain, reported on the basis of 11s. 6d. ₱ quarter.... For the Baltic, a Russian bark 325 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, (a recharter,) at 5s. 3d.; a German bark, 380 tons, with about 2,400 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, (also a recharter,) at 5s. 1½d.; a German bark, 398 tons, with about 2,600 bbls. do., from do., reported at 5s. ₱ bbl., and, rumored, a Norwegian bark, with about 2,800 bbls. do., from do., without reliable particulars; also a Swedish bark, 314 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. do., from do., chartered previous to arrival, on private terms; and a German bark, 480 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. do. from do., also chartered previous to arrival, on private terms....For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, 293 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 9d. to the Mediterranean, excluding the Spanish ports....For Constantinople, an Italian brig, 339 tons, hence, with about 11,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms....For Leghorn, an Italian bark, 395 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For the River Platte, some demand was noted for Lumber vessels, and the latest reported engagements were of a vessel from Brunswick, at $30; another, from Savannah, at $33; another, from Quebec, at $26 75; and another, from Montreal, at $26, all with primage....For New-York, a British brig, 209 tons, with Salt, reported from Turk's Island, at 13c.; an American bark, 183 tons, and an American brig, 189 tons, with Sugar and Molasses, from Arroyo, at 40c. and $3 75, the latter vessel with option of Boston; an American schooner, 261 tons, with Sugar and Molasses, from Nagusbo, same rates.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1873.

Trade in Beeves was small on this forenoon; prices ranged from 8c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 7¼ cwt., (strong, on 55@58 lbs. to the cwt., net; poor quality Yearling Bulls sold on live weight at 2½c. ₱ lb. Milch Cows still slow of sale; prices from $20@$45@$67 50 ₱ head. Veals of smooth quality sold off freely from 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; poor Calves were very slow. Good quality Sheep in fair demand; poor quality unsalable. Lambs dull. Sheep sold from 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, from 7c.@9c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs were worth from 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb., with sales at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed, from 6¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Trade firm on a light run.

SALES.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, J. Kirby sold 34 Sheep, weight 2,630 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 57 Lambs, weight 3,730 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 1 Bull, weight 825 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 11 Veals, weight 1,670 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 6 Veals, weight 920 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 81 Sheep, weight 6,900 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 62 Sheep, weight 5,120 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 670 Sheep, weight 57,530 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 5 Sheep, weight 650 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 278 Lambs, weight 24,070 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 194 Lambs, weight 10,910 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 151 Lambs, weight 9,170 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 75 Lambs, weight 5,180 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 17 Lambs, weight 1,200 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 85 Lambs, weight 5,450 lbs., at 8⅞c. ₱ lb.; 198 Lambs, weight 12,970 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 39 Veals, weight 6,840 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 29 Veals, weight 2,890 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth-street Hog Market, T. A. Reid sold 1 car of Ohio Hogs, average weight 175 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₱ lb. Geo. F. Kimball sold 1 car of State Hogs, average weight 211 lbs. ₱ head, at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Aug. 18, 1873: 2,179 head of horned Cattle, 8,048 Sheep and Lambs, 788 Veals, 7,824 Hogs, 33 Horses; all, save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to Fortieth-street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards: 2,403 Sheep and Lambs, 45 Cows, 549 Veals, 24 Bulls.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yard for yesterday and to-day: 3,950 Hogs, 44 Veals.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 48 cars reported to arrive, 2,094 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 7,089 head, or 417 cars, against 508 cars for the same time last week. The market opened lively this morning at yesterday's prices for good Cattle; common stock strong at ½c. off from last week's closing prices; the run of stock for the past twenty-four hours was of excellent quality. The strike of conductors and brakemen on the western division of the New-York Central Railroad has not interfered with the movement of stock-trains. The company doubled their trains, and used their yardsmen as brakesmen. About 900 head of Cattle were disposed of; sales 724 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,135 to 1,524 lbs., at $5 50@$6; 219 head Texas Steers, ranging from 1,000 to 1,125 lbs., at $4 10@$5 12½; 55 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,160 to 1,280 lbs., at $5 40@$5 80; 230 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,105 to 1,138 lbs., at $5 30@$5 85; 209 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,305 to 1,480 lbs., at $5 50@$6; 48 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 900 to 983 lbs., $4 50@$4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 11,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,800 head, against 16,400 head for the same time last week. The market opened active at an advance of ¼c. on Sheep, and ½c. on Canada Lambs; Western Sheep $4 25@$4 50; Canada Sheep, $5@$5 50; Canada Lambs, $6@$6 50; sales 302 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 73 to 87 lbs., at $4@$5 25; 297 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 92 lbs., at $4 85; 315 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 89 lbs., at $4 90; 743 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 55 to 69 lbs., at $6@$6 40. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 7,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 13,000 head, against 9,200 head for the same time last week; the market was slow for want of stock to operate with; all offerings were disposed of; sales, Yorkers, at $5 30@$5 40; heavy Boston Hogs, $2 10@$5 20; grassers, $4 90@$5.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 20.—Flour in light request, very quiet, and shippers not doing much. Wheat active and irregular, closing steady; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 24; No. 2 Spring at $1 21; No. 3 Spring closed at $1 13; Rejected, 98c.; for No. 2 Spring, $1 18 bid for August; $1 13 for September. Corn easier and demand mainly for cash; No. 2 Mixed, 37¾c. bid, cash; 37⅝c.@38½c., August; 37½c. bid for September; Rejected, 35c., with free sellers. Oats active, but lower; sales No. 2 at 26½c., cash, or August; Rejected, 23½c. Rye easier and more offering; sales of No. 2 at 66c.; samples and Rejected entirely nominal. Barley active and higher on options; no business in cash. No. 2 Fall, September, sellers $1 15, buyers $1 13; No. 3 Spring offered at 85c.; Rejected, 65c.@75c. Provisions slow and business small. Pork sold at $17 12½@$17 90, September. Lard steady at $8, cash; September quotable at 8c.@8¼c. Hams in pickle, 10c.@12c. Dry-salted Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 7⅛@8c.; Short Clear Middles, 9½c.@9¾c. for loose; Short Rib Middles, 9¼c.@9⅜c. Bacon in light demand; sales of Shoulders at 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 249,000 bushels Corn, 82,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 106,000 bushels Wheat, 229,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 20.—Flour quiet and weak, and prices declined about 25c. on all grades; quotations range for Western Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extra Winter, $4 50@$5 25; Double Extra Winter, $5 50; Treble Extra, $6 50@$7; Family, $7@$9 50. Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 3 Red at $1 31½; No. 2 Red Winter at $1 45; sample lots have a downward tendency. Corn in fair demand and firm; sales No. 2 Mixed, 37½c. on track; 40c. in elevator; 39c. August; 39¾c. September; 42c. October. Oats in good demand; No. 2 27½c. on track; 29c.@29½c. in elevator; 28½c. August; 28c. September. Barley held above buyers' views; business small. Rye higher; sales at 62c.@64c. Whisky scarce; held higher; small sales at 95c. Pork quiet at $16 75@$17. Dry-salted Meats lower. Clear Sides sold at 9½c. Bacon easier with only a limited jobbing demand; sales of Shoulders at 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10¾c. Lard steady; sales of small lots Refined at 8½c. Steam, 7¾c. December. Live Hogs firm at $4 40@$4 65. Cattle quiet; sales of Wintered Texans at $3@$4 75; native Cows and Heifers, $2 50@$4; coarse fat Oxen, $3 50@$4; prime to choice Steers, $5@$6. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,400 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard-street Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$9; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; do. Extra, $7@$8 75; do. Family, $10 50; Western Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$8 75. Wheat active and firm; choice White, $1 80; fair to prime do., $1 65@$1 75; choice Amber, $1 78@$1 80; good to prime Red, $1 70@$1 75; common to fair do., $1 50@$1 65; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 55@$1 60; Kentucky, $1 60@$1 65. Corn active; Southern White, 67c.@70c.; do. Yellow, nominal at 60c.; Mixed Western firm at 58½c. Oats active; Southern, 44c.@47c.; Western Mixed, 44c.@45c.; do. White, 46c. Rye dull at 90c.@95c. Hay unchanged. Mess Pork quiet and steady at $18. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 9c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10¼c., with buyers at the inside quotations. Bacon steady and in fair demand; Shoulders, 10c.; Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Hams, Sugar-cured Hams, 15c.@16c. Lard dull and nominal at 8½c.@8¾c. Western Butter firmer and in good demand; stock scarce; good fresh Tubs, 23c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours: 19,460 bbls. Flour, 23,204 bushels Wheat, 28,968 bushels Corn, 46,500 bushels Oats, 2,364 bushels Rye, 350 bushels Peas. Canal Shipments—47,222 bushels Wheat, 299,983 bushels Corn, 29,400 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—8,400 bushels Oats. Canal Freights to New-York—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber, $7 50@$8 50; White, $8@$9 25. Wheat steady; sales of 10,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 40; also quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 50; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 40; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 38; White Michigan, $1 70@$1 75. Corn dull; small sales in lots, No. 2 at 48c.; quoted, 47c.@48c. Oats dull; no sales reported; Chicago No. 2, held at 33c.@37c. Rye nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley-malt higher for Prime Western; sales of 31,000 bushels Western at $1 17@$1 20; quoted, prime Winter Western, $1 20@$1 25; prime Canada, $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,900 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat in light demand; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50, 24,000 bushels do at $1 54, 12,000 bushels do at $1 52. Corn unchanged; sales 6,000 bushels Low Mixed at 53c., 1,600 bushels No. 2 at 54c. Corn-meal—Bolted, $1 15; unbolted, $1 10 ₱ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $18@$19; Middlings, $19@$20 ₱ ton. Canal freights—Wheat, 7¾c.; Corn, Rye, 6¾c. to New-York. Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—1,000 bushels Oats, 810,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—2,285,000 feet of Lumber. Amount of grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday at noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 890,000 bushels Wheat, 1,520,000 bushels Corn, 105,000 bushels Oats, 53,000 bushels Barley.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—A firm and buoyant feeling pervades the Wool market, with some speculative inquiry, but the demand is almost wholly for consumption. Manufacturers are still buying liberally, the large purchases made on their account the past month not having yet caused any appreciable falling off in their orders. The general outlook of the market is now quite favorable. We quote sales of Western Fleeces at 40c.@47c., including Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, 46½c.@48c. for Michigan, and 50c.@52½c. for Ohio and Pennsylvania, including treble extra and upward. Quite a number of fancy clips are on the market, and held for extreme figures. Holders are now very firm in their views, and while disposed to supply the wants of their principal customers at the current rates, are not eager to close out round lots, which would now be difficult to replace.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 20.—Flour—Good quality scarce; Superfine sold at $5, Treble Extra at $7 75, Family at $8 75@$10. Corn in good supply and demand; sales of Mixed at 67c., Yellow at 69c., White at 70c. Oats at 45c.@46c. Bran firm at 87½c.@90c. Hay—Sales of prime at $24. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders scarce at 9c. Bacon dull; sales of Shoulders at 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides at 12c. Hams dull at 15c.@16c. Lard scarce; sales of Tierce at 8¾c.@9c.; Keg, 11c. Sugar in good demand; sales of good and fair at 11c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Whisky 97c.; Cincinnati at $1 02½. Coffee—None in first hands; sales of common at 20c.@20½c.; fair at 20½c.@21c.; good at 21c.@21½c.; prime at 21½c.@22½c. Exchange—Sterling, 24⅞; New-York Sight, ⅛ premium. Gold, 115¼.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat steady; Extra White Michigan, $1 54 offered, $1 55 asked; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 46; Amber Michigan, spot and September, $1 41½; No. 1 Red, $1 45; No. 2 Red, spot and August, $1 41¾; September, $1 41; No. 3 Red, $1 39@$1 39½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 45. Corn steady; sales of High Mixed, spot and August, at 44½c.; September, 44c.; October, 46c.@46¼c.; White, 51c.; no grade, 42c.; damaged, 34½c. Oats dull and lower; sales of No. 1 White at 35c.; No. 2 September, 31c.; rejected, 28½c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.—Flour in good demand; sales of Extra Family at $5 75; No. 1, $7; Fancy, $1 75. Wheat in good demand; extreme range, $1 20@$1 40 for choice, on arrival. Corn steady; sales at 57c.@62c. Sacked, delivered at depot. Oats steady at 42c.@44c. Sacked Rye sells readily on arrival at 65c.@70c. Barley nominal. Provisions firm and demand moderate. Pork sold at $16 50@$17. Bacon—Shoulders sold at 9½c. Clear Rib Sides at 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Sides at 11½c.@11¾c., for packed. Lard—Sales of Choice Leaf, in Tierce, at 8¾c.@9¼c.; Keg, 9¾c.; Steam, 8c. Hams—Canvased Sugar-cured, 14½c.@15c.; Plain, 13c.@13½c., all packed. Whisky steady at 95c.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Flour firm at $6 50@$6 75. Wheat firm at $1 28@$1 30. Corn firm at 46c.@47c. Rye firm at 70c. Oats unchanged. Barley unchanged. Butter in fair demand and higher at 20c.@25c. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork quiet and held at $16 75. Lard firmer and offerings light. Sales of Steam at 8c.@8½c.; Kettle at 8½c.@9¼c. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Shoulders sold at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; sales at $8 45, delivered on cars; Clear Rib Sides at 9½c.; Clear Sides at 9¾c.@9⅞c. Bacon quiet, but firm; sales of Shoulders at 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides at 10⅞c.; buyers freely offer 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides in good demand; sales at 10¾c. Whisky firm at 95c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 20.—Flour—Only a limited jobbing demand; Extra Spring sold at $5 85@$6 90. Wheat quiet and weak; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 27½; No. 2, $1 23½; August, $1 21; September, $1 14¼. Oats nominal; sales of No. 2 at 27½c. Corn active and higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 40c. Rye firmer and higher; sales of No. 1 at 62c. Barley in fair demand and firm; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 11c. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 63,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 53,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Quercitron Bark No. 1 is quoted at $35. Clover-seed very dull; Timothy steady at $3 50@$3 62½, to arrive; $4 on the spot. Flax-seed steady at $2@$2 05. Flour in fair demand; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extras, $4 50@$5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 25@$8 25; State Indiana and Ohio do., $7 50@$8 50; High Grades, $9@$10. Wheat in fair demand; Red, $1 60; Amber, $1 70@$1 75. Rye advanced; 82c.@85c. Corn held firmly; Yellow at 61c.; Mixed Western, 60c.@61c. Oats—Steady demand; White, 45c.@47c.; Mixed, 39c.@41c. Whisky scarce; held at $1.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 Red offered at $1 40; No. 1 Red at $1 46. Corn quiet at 49c.@50c. Oats steady; sales of No. 1 State at 38c. Petroleum steady and firmer at 13c. for Standard White; 13½c. for State test.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 20—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 90¼; New Loan, 91⅛.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris advices quote Rentes at 57f. 62c.

3:30 P. M.—A Paris dispatch quotes Rentes at 57f. 70c.

4:30 P. M.—United States 5-20s of 1865, old, 95⅛. Consols for money, 92½@92⅝, and for the account, 92⅝@92¾. Erie Railway Shares, 47.

6 P. M.—A dispatch from Paris quotes Rentes at 57f. 92c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is heavy. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Low Middlings, deliverable in October and November, at 8¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Good Ordinary, deliverable in October and November, at 8 9-16d.

LONDON, Aug. 20—6 P. M.—Linseed-oil, £33@£33 5s. ₱ ton. Common Resin, 9s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Petroleum, 10d. ₱ gallon.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 21, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Katharine Rogers.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. H. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FUN IN A FOG.—Characters by the Vokes Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

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The continued wet weather, very unusual at this season of the year, is having the effect of bringing people home from the watering-places. The temperature in the City is still unpleasantly warm at times, but the Summer, as a whole, has been cool compared with that of last year. Thanks to the exertions of Prof. CHANDLER, Dr. SMITH, and their colleagues on the Board of Health, the City has seldom been so free from dangerous diseases at this season of the year. People who want to come home need not be afraid to do so. It ought to be remembered, by those who complain of the hotel charges at our watering-places, that the excursion season did not begin till the first week in July. Here, in the third week of August, it is almost over. This does not allow the hotel-keeper much time in which to get back his rent and pay his expenses. We do not see how any of them can have made large fortunes this year. The original landlord will have to reduce his rent before the hotel-keeper can make much for himself, or do much for his customers.

Judging from the language of the cable dispatch, it might be supposed that a general strike of iron-workers throughout England was impending—a contingency from which, notwitstanding the impropriety of rejoicing over the misfortunes of our neighbors, American iron-masters might derive considerable comfort. The fact seems to be that it is from the great engine and machine shops of Manchester that the men are to be "locked out," in batches of one-tenth, until the work-shops are empty. Of course, the men will anticipate this action by a general strike, and the movement may spread over the country. But it is plainly a contest between the makers of machinery and their workmen, and has no connection with the people engaged in the production of iron. Its immediate effect will be, should the strike become general, to release a larger proportion than usual of iron for export purposes. The Society of Amalgamated Engineers is the strongest trades-union in the world, and if it comes to be a pitched battle between them and the employers throughout the Kingdom, the fight will be a long and stubborn one.

Even ROCHEFORT has lived to be considered too conservative. His fellow-convicts, *en route* to New-Caledonia, tried to lynch him on the ground of some vague kind of treachery to the Commune. There was a time when JULES FAVRE was in the van of French radicalism, but he was in due course left far in the rear by GAMBETTA, who has in his turn been distanced by men like M. RANC and other advanced Communists. Some of the popular radical journals of Paris were lately engaged in ridiculing the little family receptions which VICTOR HUGO accords to his admirers, and insinuated that the great apostle of democratic equality was no better than an aristocrat. The prospect of HUGO leaving behind him the character of an apostate from the doctrines of the revolution, and of ROCHEFORT being shunned as a traitor by his comrades at the hulks, presents a very suggestive moral for extremists of all countries.

The report of the deficit in the Treasury was undoubtedly hatched for the purpose of sending up the price of gold, and with a full knowledge of this fact it was repeated in the money article of the *Herald* yesterday. The gold operators have "influence" enough with the *Herald* to get their story into print, but the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury has now been before the public some days, and there is no longer a shadow of excuse for anyone to believe the reckless invention originated by the Wall-street gamblers, and repeated by one or two papers for the purpose of assisting the gamblers in their fraud. People must be very ready to part with their money when they fall victims to every idle story which the gold gamblers manage to get afloat in the columns of one or two journals.

It seems from the statistics of the Registrar General in England that, notwithstanding the wear and tear of living in these present times, the average duration of life is greatly increased. Not many years ago it barely exceeded an average of thirty years; now, it is within a very small fraction of forty-one. There is a rule in the House of Commons which exempts members from attendance on committees who have passed the age of sixty; but it is admitted that if that were to be taken advantage of, the committees would be deprived of their most active and energetic members. It was not so formerly. But men who, had they lived half a century ago would have been old at sixty, are now not passed the prime of life at that age. The doctors may tell us that this is to be accounted for by the advances made in medical science; but that is not the only cause, nor perhaps the chief one. Sanitary science has more to do with it. If men live longer, they live better than they used to do. Drainage, cleanliness, ventilation, exercise, attention to all that contributes to health and longevity, are more attended to than formerly. There is no doubt in anybody's mind that this kind of attention would very soon lower the rate of mortality in New-York, and dissipate the ague, the "chills and fever," that is the bane of its surroundings. If we want to live we must conform to the requirements of life, and that seems to be the secret of the above return.

A change for the better has occurred in the manner of conducting the *Wawasset* investigation, and facts have come to light, in consequence, which go far to explain the cause of the disaster. However bravely the crew may have acted after the fire broke out, it is now clear that to inefficiency in the management of the steamer is to be ascribed the great loss of life. The boat had run two trips without any certificate; the crew had never been drilled in the use of the fire apparatus, and the extinguishers on board were doubtless worthless, for they had not been charged for three months. These facts, taken in connection with others which have heretofore appeared, show that there has been a needless sacrifice of life. We hope no more such calamities will be needed to secure an entire revision of our laws, so that steam-boats may be subjected to much stricter inspection than hitherto. The owners and managers of steamers have frequently proved that they will not care for the safety of the traveling public, and now the law must be made to do it.

The London *Times*, of Aug. 8, contains the following announcement, which sets at rest the contradictory telegrams on the subject, and proves how little necessity there was for the publication of Mr. MOTLEY'S "obituary" in some of our papers:

"It is with no ordinary satisfaction that we contradict the report which appeared in REUTER'S Telegrams from The Hague to the effect that Mr. MOTLEY, the great American historian and diplomatist, had been attacked by apoplexy, which had developed into paralysis. We have the best of all authority—that of Mr. MOTLEY himself—for stating that the illness with which he was attacked—not at The Hague, but in London—sixteen days ago, has none of the symptoms of apoplexy or paralysis, but is a severe and painful neuralgic affection, from which he has now nearly recovered."

An idea of the tremendous strides the nation has taken in the last 100 years can be gathered from the fac-simile of the first number of the Baltimore *American*, which has been issued in commemoration of its centennial anniversary. The little sheet called the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, issued Friday, Aug. 20, 1773, is in startling contrast with the journal of to-day. Yet it contains a hint of the coming enterprise of the Press in the apology of the proprietor for having failed to establish a special post to Philadelphia "for the purpose of bringing down in due season the latest papers." In August, 1773, New-York was eight days' distant from Baltimore, and the most important item carried to the first number of the new paper was that "within this fortnight 3,500 passengers have arrived at Philadelphia from Ireland." Most suggestive, however, is the skepticism of GEORGE WASHINGTON concerning the westward march of empire. Under date of "Mount Vernon, in Virginia, July 15, 1773," he advertises for sale 20,000 acres of land on the "Ohio and Great Kanhawa," which he thinks must be very valuable "if the scheme for establishing a new Government on the Ohio in the manner talked of should ever be effected." The Revolution came to defeat this scheme in the form then proposed, but long ago there was not only one but many new Governments beyond the Ohio. There are many other matters of great interest in this reproduction of an old newspaper, but none more suggestive than those to which we have referred.

NO STEP BACKWARD.

An earnest movement of political reform will always have to encounter numerous enemies. It aims at abolishing certain things which many people are deeply interested in preserving. It has little to offer, for one of its objects is to secure economy and efficiency. It cannot fill public offices with unfit persons, because that is one of the evils it sets out to correct. It cannot give bribes, because it undertakes to preserve the public Treasury from robbery. There will, then, from the very outset be a strong phalanx arrayed against it. Even if partial victory is secured, there will too often be more complaining than rejoicing. The friends of the dishonest faction will declare that the new officials are not equal to the old. Very likely the Reformers themselves will make some mistakes, especially in the course of a long and difficult contest. Then a great chuckle will be raised over them, and the friends of the "outs" will remind you that they always told you how it would be, and ask you what you think of "Reform" now?

We are passing through this stage of a reform which practically amounted to a revolution. Much has been done for the City—no robberies of the Treasury, for instance, have taken place since Mr. GREEN took office as Controller in 1871. The leak is stopped. Justice is once more to be had in our courts. In a thousand different directions the practical advantages of the Reform enterprise have been made manifest. As a set-off to these must be mentioned, in common candor, the election of Mr. HAVEMEYER—a man of perfectly good character, who is suddenly found to be the mere tool and mouth-piece of political "scalawags" of the very worst kind. No one knew—at least, we did not know—in 1871, that Mr. HAVEMEYER was the habitual associate of adventurers, knaves, and writers or publishers of indecent literature. He has turned out to be an obstinate, vain, foolish old man—intent only upon restoring "Tammany" to power, and throwing every possible obstable in the way of Reform. One of his latest efforts was to frustrate the Board of Health in its attempt to clean out the markets. Luckily, he had no power to carry out his wishes, or the markets would now be filthy enough to match the literary tastes of MATSELL and his patron. There never was a grosser instance than this of interference with a measure necessary to the public health. Of course, to have put such a man as this in the office of Mayor has done the Reform Party some injury. It discourages people; it makes them feel that even if they carry an election at the polls, they are likely to be cheated out of the legitimate result of it, either by dishonesty or stupidity, or a combination of both. HAVEMEYER'S infatuated conduct is by far the worst blow which the Reform undertaking has received since first it was fairly started. Is it possible for him or any of his friends to say a word, for instance, in defense of the appointment of MATSELL?

Nevertheless, the honest and decent portion of the community cannot afford to relinquish the supremacy which for once they obtained in our City affairs. They won it hardly enough, and they ought never to permit HAVEMEYER, or SWEENY, or MATSELL, or any of that or kindred factions to wrest it out of their hands. Of course the reformers are obliged to engender enmity in all directions. Even the work of cleansing the markets did it. In our report of the destruction of the booths in Washington Market the following incident was described:

"The belief that their business would not be interfered with if Tammany still held sway in this City, appeared to be very strong, and expressed itself in a novel and amusing manner. All over the walls, in large letters, was posted the word 'Reform,' and on a conspicuous elevation was a rude frame coffin, on which was written the words, 'Poor Democracy! we mourn thy loss.'"

And no doubt these stall-keepers had reason to "mourn its loss." In the days of Tammany, the inspectors would have been bribed, and if that had not proved enough, the chiefs of the Ring would have received handsome presents, and the market men would have been allowed to accumulate as much dirt as they liked. Reform *did* dig a grave for all this kind of business, and the only mourners at the grave are the fat-renderers, the breeders of nuisances, and the loafers and vagabonds who used to grow rich on the pickings and stealings from the public purse. These classes are always ready to combine. They have no differences of opinion to be reconciled. They are aiming at a common end—to get their hands once more in the public Treasury, or to carry on business in such a way as to threaten the public health. In a word, they want to be *let alone.* Disturb them, and you render them your bitter enemies. Unless the decent citizens combine constantly against these classes, we shall eventually lose all the ground we have gained. We shall be caught napping, and wake up to discover that the reign of a "Boss" has begun again. Surely every honest man in the community would deeply feel such a relapse as this. It can only be prevented by constant watchfulness, by disregarding minor differences of opinion, and by each honest voter resolving to use his influence steadily and persistently on the side of good government, until the triumph of the cause is placed beyond reach of reverses. We may fail here and there, in this man or that, but if we work without ceasing at the main object, we shall succeed thoroughly in it at last.

WORK FOR REPUBLICANS.

It will be seen from the official announcement which we publish elsewhere, that the Republican State Convention has been called by the State Central Committee, to meet in Utica on Wednesday, Sept. 24. Both the time and place will be accepted by the great majority of the Republicans of the State as evidence of the good judgment of the committee. Utica is not only centrally situated, and otherwise adapted for the meeting of the convention, but it is a city of good omen for the party; the time which has been named is in accordance with the general sentiment, since no one was anxious for a protracted canvass after the nominations. An examination of the apportionment of the delegates will show our friends that there has been some slight changes made in the representation as arranged during the last four years. This is in consequence of the order made by our State convention held in 1868. By resolutions then passed, it was declared that representation in our conventions should be one delegate for each Assembly District and one additional delegate for every 1,500, or fraction over 750, Republican votes cast in the district. The first apportionment was to be made on the Presidential vote of 1868, and was to be rearranged every four years thereafter. As a consequence of this order there has been a new apportionment, making a small increase in the total number of delegates. The new distribution being in itself equitable, and in accordance with party usage, will certainly give general satisfaction.

Now that the call has been made, and each district is informed as to the number of delegates to which it is entitled, the Republicans throughout the State should take sufficient interest in the matter to select the proper men for members of the convention. We hope to have a gathering at Utica which will be an honor to the Republican Party, and which will insure victory by the wisdom of its decisions. Everything depends on starting right, and the start is to be made in the selection of these delegates. As we have heretofore shown, the State offices to be filled are of the utmost consequence to the State, and the Republican Party will be false to its duty to the people if any person is nominated for either of these places who is not entirely beyond reproach. We have not much fear that the party will not be true to itself in this respect; the fact that this convention has a trust of great importance is now sufficiently well understood to secure for the matter the attention it deserves. The great danger is that the local conventions for the nomination of State Senators and Assemblymen will escape that direct supervision of the masses of the party which is required to secure a Legislature in which the public interests will be safe. These conventions are small, thus offering great facilities to the demagogue, unless they are composed of first-class men. We hear of some candidates for the Senate and Assembly on the Republican side who should be left at home, and who will be if the people take these nominations into their own hands. The party cannot afford to have any candidates for the next Legislature upon whose records there is the slightest stain. To the excuse for carelessness in the selection of these candidates this year, that the next Legislature has nothing of importance to consider, it is sufficient answer that the law-making body of a great State like New-York always has duties of the utmost consequence to the people.

But it is well known that the next State Senate must take part in the election of a successor to REUBEN E. FENTON, and surely no representative duty can be of greater importance. If this man FENTON had accepted the popular rebuke he received last year as his final condemnation, this matter might not be so vital, but there are signs that he has not. That his effrontery is fully equal to thrusting himself again upon the Republican Party as a candidate for the Senate, is shown by the fact that two or three feeble journals in the State are feeling the way for him in that direction. We are already told that it would be gross injustice to throw FENTON over. He is one of the most unscrupulous and adroit political demagogues this country has ever possessed, and it is necessary for the Republicans everywhere in the State to be on their guard against his machinations. We are sure there is not the slightest chance for his re-election, but a single vote for him in a Republican caucus would be a disgrace worth any effort to avoid. If FENTON had not sought to betray and destroy the party which had dishonored itself in honoring him, he would be the last person to consider in connection with any public trust. Last year it became necessary in the public interests to fully expose the deeds and character of this man, and we did it. His acts, as Representative in Congress, and as Governor, which were then charged against him, have never been disproved, or hardly denied. We have no desire to go again into the disgusting details of FENTON'S disreputable public career, nor shall we, unless it becomes necessary to avoid the misfortune of his securing a single friend among the Senators who are to be chosen this year. We now only warn the Republicans of the State that there are indications that they are not utterly rid of FENTON. He is evidently on the alert to seize any chance which may present itself. Silly as Democracy in New-York has often been, it is too wise to have anything to do with FENTON, and he knows it. His last hope is to mislead the Republicans into his support, and, desperate as such an undertaking manifestly is, he will not hesitate to attempt it if he sees anywhere the least encouragement. The only safety of the Republicans against his wiles is in the most constant watchfulness in every district in the State. We know that it is only necessary to call their attention to this important duty to secure its full performance.

THE NEW SLAVE-TRADE.

The efforts of the British Government to suppress the trade in negro slaves on the East and West coasts of Africa need to be supplemented by a vigorous policy of repression in regard to the coolie traffic in Indian and Chinese waters. There can be no doubt that the profits of the export of Chinese and Hindoo laborers are shared by British subjects, if not by British officials. It is equally certain that all the horrors of the "middle passage" are repeated on board the pretended emigrant ships which carry loads of coolies, under sham contracts, to a life of perpetual bondage. Frequent reference has been made in these columns to the infamous character of the trade in Chinese coolies, of which the Portuguese colony of Macao is the centre. Facts have recently been brought to light plainly connecting British merchants in Hong Kong with this trade, and convicting the British Governor of that port of at least culpable remissness in his efforts to put a stop to it. For the system of kidnapping and the infamous cruelties which attend it, the Portuguese officials at Macao are mainly responsible. But it has been proved that vessels prepared to receive the kidnapped coolies have been equipped and furnished with supplies and stores in the port of Hong Kong. During 1872 large numbers of such vessels, "most of them carrying the Peruvian, the French, or the Spanish flag," cleared from Hong Kong for Macao, and were known to be simply slave-traders.

So very slight was the vigilance of the British Governor, KENNEDY, that he visited one of the so-called emigrant ships, and apparently saw nothing to excite his suspicions. A more careful observer found, however, that though "there were no iron gratings fitted then, they were all ready in the hold for putting up at Macao." On this same vessel it was the practice, when the coolies showed signs of resenting their treatment during the voyage, to have them first "thrashed," after which "their backs were lanced, to let the black blood out, and then they were dressed with vinegar and salt, which made them dance a bit." This statement is accompanied with the cheerful assurance that "they got over it in three or four days," as possibly they did, only they were stung to a pitch of brutal ferocity, and carried about the stamp of blank despair on their minds and murder in their hearts for the rest of their lives.

The atrocities of the Chinese seas have not been unknown in Indian waters. Indian coolies are largely exported to the British Colony of Mauritius, and are, it is said, treated as badly as negro slaves ever were, probably worse, since a planter would not have before him in the case of the coolie, the risk of maintaining his "chattel" through a decrepit old age. Still worse, if consular reports are to be believed, is the condition of Indian coolies exported to the French colony of Réunion. In Cayenne, Guadaloupe, and Martinique a still lower depth is said to have been reached in the "unutterable misery" of the imported coolie laborer. The exportation of coolies from India to these settlements was first encouraged, it appears, to induce the planters to give up the East African slave-trade. It has probably been a good enough arrangement for the planters who have got all the labor they wanted without any of the responsibilities of legal ownership. As far as the interests of a common humanity are concerned, this latest form of the slave-trade is in some respects worse than the horrible negro traffic which preceded it. If the British Government cannot protect its own subjects from the outrages to which they are subjected among the sugar plantations in the islands off the east coast of Africa, it must shortly lose much of the moral prestige which it has gained by its determined efforts to suppress the negro slave-trade.

THE ITALIAN BOYS.

The time has arrived when much more vigorous measures than have hitherto been adopted, must be taken against the Italian slave-dealers. We have published numerous proofs of the cruelty with which this shocking traffic is carried on among us. In the sketch which we gave on Sunday of the refuge for missing children provided at police headquarters, it will be found that the matron furnished pathetic evidence of the sufferings of the victims of these dealers in flesh and blood. She described how, on a bitter night, a poor little starveling, half-naked, was brought in nearly frozen to death, and tenderly cared for. He was warmed, fed, and put to bed, but within a couple of hours his "owner" arrived. This person was neither cold nor hungry. He was excellently fortified against the inclemency of the season; wore a handsomely furred coat; was covered with gold chains, and altogether afforded most satisfactory evidence of how brisk a business may be driven in the white-slave line. The wretched little organ-grinder was taken out of bed, and delivered over to the tender mercies of the veneered ruffian.

The good matron could not resist giving a morsel of her mind in strong vernacular, but there are times when nothing is more convenient than ignorance of another tongue, and the Signor retired, alleging perfect inability to comprehend the indignant words addressed to him. Every kind heart will sympathize with this good lady's sentiments. Let those who have little children of their own, surrounded with the sedulous attention which affection suggests, think for a moment what are the sufferings of these children at that time of life when they ought to be so happy—the terrible exposure, the scanty food, the temptation to steal for fear of the terrible beating which awaits them if they cannot bring home enough money to keep their proprietor in fur-lined coats, gold chains, and champagne. On the very day when the matron's experience was referred to, another episode threw light on the Italian boy traffic. Two poor little boys who had run away were recaptured, and begged piteously not to be handed over to their task-masters. These boys are, we believe, only two out of thousands who are scattered throughout the country, and cases could be found in nearly every city. One turned up at New-Haven lately. The authorities there discovered that the offense of which they were guilty could be dealt with very severely, and, if we remember aright, the precious "Padrone" is going through a term of long imprisonment. People must remember that many of these cases fall very little short of murder. The children are compelled to walk the streets when the mercury is far below freezing point, clad in rags which would scarcely keep them warm enough to-day. Of course, unless they are very strong, they sicken and die. The fur-coated, chain-bedizened gentlemen are singularly indifferent to the comforts of others, singularly susceptible when their own are concerned. They have a nice taste in macaroni and wine; they particularly dislike American bread and water taken in the intervals of hard labor. One of these rascals, whose name is MOTTO, is now in the hands of the authorities. The story told yesterday by one of the little boys whom he has kidnapped is most distressing. We cannot boast that we are quite clear of the curse of slavery, so long as such a condition of things is allowed to continue in New-York as that revealed on MOTTO'S first appearance in court. The poor boys dragged from their native country to cross the Atlantic, find with us nothing better than a dismal shelter in the filthiest dens, and the torments of a life of torture compared with which the miseries of Southern slavery were comparatively light. In a room eight feet long and six wide, with a low ceiling, we are told, there were found seven men and two boys asleep; no air, no ventilation, but a foul atmosphere, filth, and wretchedness. And this is no exceptional case. It is notorious that the Italians, who are to be found in almost all large cities where they are tolerated by the law, are among the severest task-masters and the most degraded creatures to be found in any community. In New-York, this kind of trade is comparatively new, but it must be stopped. The enforced labor of young children, and the infliction of severe punishment upon them if the labor is not performed to the satisfaction of their masters, is not the American idea of liberty. It would be well if this fact were impressed upon these foreigners as soon as possible. And in the meanwhile, people ought not to give money to Italian boys in the streets, but rather endeavor to get them admitted to some charitable institution.

RELEASED CONVICTS.

The embarrassing position of the released convict, both to society and to himself, is sufficiently familiar to the student of social ethics. VICTOR HUGO has eloquently set forth the suffering of the offender, the memory of whose sin hangs like a mill-stone about his neck long after the fixed period of its punishment has passed. Many wise and philanthropic minds have busied themselves to devise a plan by which the criminal, at the expiration of his enforced exile from society, may be returned to it with the opportunity as well as the desire of leading a changed and honest life. Such a scheme, however desirable and indeed essential to the well being of the community, is extremely difficult of attainment, as all who have considered the subject very well know. And the difficulty arises in most cases, not so much from any unwillingness of the criminal himself to reform, or from any indifference to that end on the part of the general public, as from a not unnatural distrust of the actual existence of such a reform in any specified case. Most people of average culture and kindliness will be ready to express the usual stereotyped good wishes for the success of a released convict endeavoring to redeem himself and to earn an honest livelihood. But ask any one of these well-wishers to lend practical aid to the struggling sinner by giving him employment or social countenance, and he will commonly find it quite incompatible with the decent regard for his proper interests which every prudent man must of course cherish. This is preeminently the sort of charity described by SIDNEY SMITH, as a suggestion from A that B ought to give something to C.

It is the distrust of the reality of convict repentance and regeneration—a distrust quite intelligible, and indeed an allotted and heavy part of the punishment of wrong-doing—which presents the insuperable obstacle to criminal reform. That convicts themselves often feel it deeply, there can be no doubt, and the letter we printed *verbatim et literatim* on Monday from one of this class, complaining of the difficulty of obtaining employment, is probably the expression of a very general sentiment. As this correspondent puts it in terse and unanswerable fashion, "If men cannot get work, how are they going to live?" If the world will not permit the penitent thief to earn his bread honestly, what resource has he but to betake himself to thieving? Yet, on the other hand, the man who refuses to receive the ex-convict into a place of trust is hardly to be blamed. This part of the difficulty will scarcely ever be remedied until each individual member of the community becomes imbued with a sense of personal power and responsibility for the achievement of such reforms as this, and until examples of lasting penitence in convicts shall have become so numerous as to substitute confidence for scepticism.

Agencies of this description, however, are essentially slow in their workings, and in the meantime the question is one of the most pressing kind. Therefore, whatever alleviation of the difficulty can be produced quickly assumes increased importance. Such is the plan adopted in some European prisons—notably in those of Holland—of making to the prisoner a certain small allowance for his daily labor, the aggregate of which, at the end of his term, may be used to start him again in honest business—perhaps in the very trade which he has learned within the prison walls. Of course, the application of this sum must be regulated by circumstances and the behavior of the convict, whom it would not be safe, perhaps, in some instances to trust with its absolute disposal. Appropriations from it, however, might be made, where necessary, during the term of his imprisonment, to the support of his family; or after his release it might be applied, in successive installments, at the expiration of suitable intervals of probation, to his establishment in reputable business. The knowledge that he was thus working for himself and his brighter future would stimulate the convict's industry, while it would help materially to soften the vengeful sense of oppression and isolation which the outlaw is apt to feel, and which is in itself one of the strongest obstacles to genuine reform. Prison discipline would thus be strengthened at once, and softened without losing anything of its efficacy, so at the end of his time the convict would leave his prison not, as we fear, is too often now the case, with a spirit hardened into incorrigible depravity or crushed into hopeless abasement, but, it may fairly be hoped, with repentance for the past and ambition for the future—a sense, however faint and feeble, that he is not yet shut out wholly from his heritage of human kindliness, and, it may be, a determination inspired by the means to regain a position of esteem among his fellow-men.

The axiom should never be lost sight of that in the treatment of criminals with an eye to the public good, reform, generally speaking, is quite as important as punishment. The latter cuts off the unsound members to prevent the disease from spreading; the former converts disease into health. And if the theory of our laws be correct, while we have a right to sequester the law-breaker for a time judged adequate to his offense, we have no right, nor is it expedient, to prolong his punishment indirectly beyond this adjudged period of expiation, nor to impose on him conditions which virtually reject him from the communion of honest men, and banish him to a life long fellowship with crime. What society in cases like this omits to do it really refuses to do, and the released convict whom we fail to help to a better life may fairly cast upon our laws and usages, potent to chastise, but feeble to reclaim, some of the responsibility for his miserable end.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS HAILES LACY.

The death is announced, in London, of Mr. Thomas Hailes Lacy, well known in the dramatic world as the proprietor of the Thespian Repository, in the Strand, where all the modern plays were published, and from which he retired after a sale of his valuable theatrical library only a few months ago. His wife, Mrs. Frances Lacy, was an excellent actress, known as Miss Fanny Cooper.

EDUCATION IN NEW-MEXICO.

In an article on the low state of education in the Territory of New-Mexico, the Virginia, Nevada, *Enterprise* remarks that few people would believe, were the announcement made without the production of absolute facts to substantiate the statement, that there was a territory or district within the domain of the United States containing a population of nearly 100,000 people without a public school-house. This is the case with New-Mexico. Its population is over 94,000, and in the Territory there is not a single public school. In 1856 the question of adopting a law for the establishment of public schools was laid before the people, and the vote stood thirty-seven in favor and between 5,000 and 6,000 against the proposition. The excuse given for this condition of things is that the population of the Territory is composed of Indians, Spaniards, and Mexicans. There are but few provisions for education in New-Mexico, and they are to be found at Taos, Los Vegas, Santa Fe, and other large towns, where, under the supervision of the Catholic clergy, a few private institutions have been established. In a political point of view, as well as a social question, this state of things in our neighboring Territory assumes an importance. The Territory is represented in Congress, and this Fall a Delegate is to be elected. In such a community, no matter how good a representative may be chosen, an election is a farce. New-Mexico comprises one of the richest portions of our country, yet the majority of her people are cursed by absolute poverty. This comes of their ignorance. Her fine climate and mineral resources, as well as the facilities for stock raising and the cultivation of the grape, would suggest a prosperity among her citizens that would render the Territory a valuable possession. Yet she is comparatively unproductive. The Delegate chosen next month can do the country no better service than by obtaining all aid possible to promote the elevation of his constituents.

DANGERS OF TOBACCO-CHEWING.

Recently there was brought into a San Francisco Court one Annie Welch, a muscular female, charged with attempting to murder her husband. His head was broken, he was bruised up generally, and had evidently been rolled in the gutter in a very energetic manner. When the defendant was called on for explanation, she described the provocation by which the wretched man had brought the trouble upon himself. He was given to the filthy habit of tobacco-chewing, and with the usual recklessness of persons so depraved, he permitted the vile juice to soil his shirt bosom. He had been adorned with clean linen that very morning, and duly warned against such carelessness. In five minutes after Mrs. Welch observed the filthy decoction staining the immaculate shirt-front. This was too much. She seized a rolling-pin, and vigorously reminded him of the duty he owed to society and public decency. The Court inflicted a small fine, considering the aggravation an unbearable one.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' SPEECH.

The following seems a fuller report of the speech delivered by Jefferson Davis before the Southern Historical Convention than has been published in Eastern papers. It is taken from the *Richmond Enquirer* of Aug. 19:

"At 11 o'clock the convention assembled to welcome Mr. Davis. The large ball-room was crowded with ladies, and when he entered he was received with applause and standing. Mr. Davis was introduced by Admiral Semmes. Gov. Letcher, as the organ of the convention, said it was no less his pleasure than his duty to introduce President Davis, and after a few eloquent remarks, mixed with apt poetic allusions, he bade him welcome, thrice welcome, to this our home, and to the hearts, the affections, and the hospitalities of our people. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. DAVIS.

Mr. Davis said he deeply fe[lt] this kind welcome. He always felt at home in Virginia, and what Confederate did not? She gave her bosom to be racked by all the horrors of war and freely shed her best blood. She was now lifting her head from its effects, and he was glad to see her green fields and pastures, her fertile valleys and picturesque mountains, which here, like no where else, were clothed from base to summit. All were beautiful; yet there was here something above them all. Her men excelled her soil, and her noble women excelled even the men. Well did he remember when the tide of war had swept away the men into the army and scattered the negroes, how—when the barns and houses, mills and all save the fences, which were only spared the destroying flame because they were of stone—how the women of the Shenandoah Valley, whose hands had never known an hour's toil in the field, had made crops, and whenever the Confederate Army came along had ready-made Confederate flags, and were always happy to aid the cause and feed Confederate soldiers. Too long had we delayed the vindication of our cause. Many of the actors had been called home to their fathers; yet perhaps the delay had not been altogether unfortunate, for those who felt most deeply found it hard to uncover their whole heart. The prospects were brighter now, and 'truth crushed to earth would rise again.' We had been more cheated than conquered by the declarations of the Federal President, Congress, and Generals. Would there have been a surrender if we had expected what has followed? We were told the war was merely carried on to maintain the Union. Had we foreseen the result, we would to-day have been free. He referred to the objects of the association, and said there were now scattered scraps of history that should be collected to perpetuate the deeds of our fallen soldiers and vindicate the action of our country; that great care should be taken with the collection of every scrap, as mankind was deeply interested in the constitutional causes that led to the war.

He referred to the commercial rights of the South, and how they had suffered, and the decadence of both commerce and liberty. In referring to the moral and religious causes, and the idea that because we did not succeed we were necessarily wrong, he said that in a cause like ours the great Creator must have looked down with an approving smile; that we do not always see the workings for good in the ways of the Great Father; that our chastisement might be designed to lead to the triumph of the principles for which we struggled. He had received a letter from a gentleman in Massachusetts, which said that mankind owed a debt of gratitude to the Southern people for their efforts in behalf of that constitutional liberty which men were so rapidly forgetting; that our story had only been half told, but when men came to look upon it without passion, and the whole truth had been told, would we then be condemned before the world? No, no! These facts must be gotten together. It was due to the unrecorded dead, who had fought for truth and died in a patriotic cause. While this organization cannot write the history of this war, yet it could collect the material from which future historians might obtain the facts. Would not our enemies—or, in the phrase of the day, our Northern brethren—make up at least and take the hand of oppression from off our Southern daughters, or are we in that decadence of all that is honorable, to be brought to the condition of which the Irish poet sang:

'Unhonored thy sons, till they have learned to betray;
Undistinguished they live, if they shame not their sires;
And the torch that will light them to dignity's way,
Must be caught at the pile where their country expires.'

If thus we must seek the road to preferment, who would not live a life of obscurity in preference? He had a hope in the future founded on the fact that he had never seen a reconstructed Southern woman, and while the men of the present day might yield the principles for which they struggled, yet he hoped the children who succeed them would grow up to maintain and perpetuate them and redeem all that we had lost.

He thanked the audience for their kindly expressions of good will, and as to the members of the association, he hoped that their steps might always be onward to prosperity, and following in the steps of that grand old Early, who never faltered during the war, and never failed since our flag went down, they were sure to accomplish their object."

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE FRENCH ARMY.

Prince Napoleon has sent the following letter, dated July 25, 1873, to Marshal MacMahon: "I am a French citizen; your Government has honestly admitted my right to that title, by repudiating the persecutions of your predecessor. I belong to the army. On that point also I claim no privilege, but the plenitude of my right. Appointed General of Division by the Emperor Napoleon III., by the terms of two decrees, one of the 24th January, 1853, rendered by virtue of powers the French nation had delegated to him, the other of the 9th March, 1854, issued in the ordinary form, I have held that rank for nineteen years. I had the honor to command a division in the Crimea, and to co-operate in the victories of the Alma and Inkermann. In Italy I commanded a corps d'armée by the side of you, Monsieur le Maréchal; the last order on the service that I received at Chalons in 1870 was signed by Marshal de MacMahon, commanding-in-chief of the army. In a word, my position is as regular as that of any General or Marshal, and in support of my claim I invoke only military laws which guarantee to any officer a right to his grade. You kindly afforded me your devoted aid when I was Minister for Algeria and the Colonies; you were a witness at the birth of my children. These recollections assure to me your good will. Yet the Minister of War has omitted my name from the *Annuaire Militaire* of 1873, and he replies to my claim by refusing to entertain it. I appeal to you, Monsieur le Maréchal, for justice. Am I struck off from the rolls of the army? By what authority can the decrees of the Emperor have been annulled in so occult a manner, without any of the forms which guarantee the rights of every officer? Or is the omission of my name from the *Annuaire* the result of an error? The Minister of War, in reply to a letter from my representative in Paris, appears to recommend me to make my application to the Council of State; he appears to me to be inverting the parts, as it is for the Minister, if he contests my right, to obtain the annullation of the Emperor's decrees. I repeat, therefore, that I am a General of Division, and, confiding in your equity, I ask you, therefore, to acknowledge my rank, by subjecting me to the military laws and regulations.—Receive, &c., NAPOLEON, (JEROME,) General of Division."

EXCITEMENT IN THE OIL REGIONS.

A correspondent writing to a Boston paper from Petroleum Centre, Penn., says that the recent great strikes in the oil regions have caused intense excitement. At the oil towns of Pleasantville, Oil City, Reno, Franklin, Pithole, and elsewhere, new wells are being started daily, which produce largely, and the oil is of an excellent quality. Most all these "strikes" have been made on territory which has been considered unproductive by old oil operators. Not only have these important strikes created consternation, but the "flowing" of the "dry-holes," made by disgusted prospectors in the days of the great oil fever of 1864 and 1865, is a nine days' wonder. These "dry-holes," which are located in all parts of the region, the larger proportion, however, being at Reno and Franklin, are made productive by the use of nitro-glycerine torpedoes, which, being thrown into the openings, produce sufficient concussion to open the interstices in which the petroleum is secreted. A great number of these wells yield as high as 200 barrels of "crude" per day. Speculators from Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, the Western cities, and other places are "prospecting," and there is every probability of there being as much excitement all through the regions as there was in the palmiest days of the oil fever. The hotels are filled with excited crowds of oil producers, brokers, prospectors, and speculators, and every train brings in more people interested—or anxious to be interested—in the oil trade. As is not generally known, nothing in the agricultural or horticultural line will grow in the oil regions, and the birds never come here. This is attributable to the fact that the ground and atmosphere are so thoroughly impregnated with the smell of petroleum that neither vegetable matter can germinate or the feathered species exist. There is nothing but a dusk cloud overshadowing the whole region, and the particles of black dirt which are continuously flying about penetrate everything. The wives and daughters of the "oil pioneers and kings" never attire themselves in light clothes, but the apparel generally consists of sombre shades. Many places are always in an Erebus-like state, which is only heightened by the aid of lamps. The streets are lighted with a natural gas supplied from the wells, which comes from the pipes in one solid, hissing flame, which burns constantly, day and night. The people have a begrimed appearance, looking as though they had been smeared with "crude petroleum" and then dusted with black dirt. But through this blackness will be seen sparkling on the shirt bosom of an "oil prince" a $10,000 or a $50,000 diamond. In this country to be somebody one must be an oil prince and sport immense diamonds. Education is literally nowhere, but to be well up in oil trade parlance is to be great and mighty.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 20.—The twenty-first meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science opened at the City Hall this morning, Prof. Joseph Lovering presiding. A large number of papers have been entered, and the session promises to be very

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1873.

A Republican State Convention will be held in the City of Utica, on Wednesday, the 24th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, and for the transaction of other appropriate business. The several Assembly districts will be entitled to representation according to the accompanying schedule, pursuant to resolution of State Convention of July 8, 1868. ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.

	Rep. Vote, 1872.	Delegates.		Rep. Vote, 1872.	Delegates.
Albany—			New-York—		
1st District	3561	3	15th District	2906	3
2d District	3574	3	16th District	2194	2
3d District	3769	4	17th District	4030	4
4th District	3517	3	18th District	2903	3
Allegany	6150	5	19th District	1481	2
Broome	5719	5	20th District	3947	4
Cattaraugus—			21st District	4091	4
1st District	2875	3	Niagara.		
2d District	2939	3	1st District	2849	3
Cayuga—			2d District	2553	3
1st District	3863	4	Oneida.		
2d District	4126	4	1st District	3797	4
Chautauqua—			2d District	3905	3
1st District	3579	3	3d District	2626	3
2d District	4573	3	4th District	3476	3
Chemung	4350	4	Onondaga.		
Chenango	5576	5	1st District	4250	4
Clinton	4566	4	2d District	4225	4
Columbia—			3d District	4263	4
1st District	2705	3	Ontario.		
2d District	2759	3	1st District	2124	3
Cortland	3576	3	2d District	2854	3
Delaware—			Orange.		
1st District	2873	3	1st District	4294	4
2d District	247[illegible]	[illegible]	2d District	4072	4
Dutchess—			Orleans	3857*	4
1st District	4032	4	Oswego—		
2d District	4203	4	1st District	3247	3
Erie.			2d District	2941	3
1st District	3256	3	3d District	3370	3
2d District	3636	3	Otsego—		
3d District	4646	4	1st District	2996	3
4th District	2914	3	2d District	3218	3
5th District	3358	3	Putnam	1706	2
Essex	3728	3	Queens—		
Franklin	3371	3	1st District	2815	3
Fulton and Hamilton	3904	4	2d District	3312	3
			Rensselaer—		
Genesee	4044	4	1st District	4832	4
Greene	3440	3	2d District	3743	3
Herkimer	5515	5	3d District	3361	3
Jefferson—			Richmond	2728	3
1st District	4177	4	Rockland	2220	2
2d District	4304	4	St. Lawrence—		
Kings—			1st District	3925	4
1st District	1858	2	2d District	3839	4
2d District	4158	4	3d District	3557	3
3d District	2030	2	Saratoga—		
4th District	3423	3	1st District	3278	3
5th District	4301	4	2d District	3677	3
6th District	3927	4	Schenectady	2609	3
7th District	2820	3	Schoharie	3284	3
8th District	4055	4	Schuyler	2478	3
9th District	6641	5	Seneca	2903	3
Lewis	3402	3	Steuben—		
Livingston	4753	4	1st District	3992	3
Madison.			2d District	5259	5
1st District	3940	3	Suffolk	4838	4
2d District	2856	3	Sullivan	3960	3
Monroe.			Tioga	4061	4
1st District	2939	3	Tompkins	4318	4
2d District	6791	6	Ulster—		
3d District	3300	3	1st District	3123	3
Montgomery	4113	4	2d District	2963	3
New York.			3d District	2576	3
1st District	2038	2	Warren	2901	3
2d District	1017	2	Washington—		
3d District	1034	2	1st District	3564	3
4th District	1488	2	2d District	2968	3
5th District	2986	3	Wayne—		
6th District	1531	2	1st District	3289	3
7th District	3019	3	2d District	2875	3
8th District	3013	3	Westchester—		
9th District	3914	4	1st District	3474	3
10th District	2264	3	2d District	3489	3
11th District	4118	4	3d District	3271	3
12th District	1872	2	Wyoming	3909	4
13th District	3204	3	Yates	2760	3
14th District	1497	2			
Total					423

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

GETTING RID OF GARBAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much is now being said, day by day, of the health of the City, and as our people read in the morning papers of the alleged appearance of cholera in a number of our sister cities, they are filled with more or less alarm. From the recent action of the Board of Health, however, in abating disease-breeding nuisances, a great many have had their fears allayed. Will you allow me, through the columns of THE TIMES, to call attention to another nuisance of the character described above, in connection with a few surrounding circumstances? The denizens of Harlem have for some days past had their nostrils offended by the prevalence of odors ominous of pestilence. While standing, this morning, on the dock of the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company, at the foot of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, directly opposite Randall's Island, a tug-boat passed by, having in tow four large flats, which were filled with garbage of the most offensive nature, judging from the appearance and from the unwholesome odors exhaled therefrom. This garbage was to be used in filling in the new dock of the Port Chester Railroad. This pestilential compost is deposited on the bank of the Harlem River, almost within a stone's throw of Randall's Island, where there are between 1,000 and 2,000 children congregated, the wards of the City and State, and within the same distance of a thickly-populated section of our City. I ask, in the name of decency and common prudence, if there is no help for this; if it is not a nuisance over which the Board of Health have control; and if the City authorities cannot require that the City garbage and filth shall be deposited outside of the City limits, and where it can with safety to the public health be deposited. It cannot be said that as this cholera-infectious substance is deposited in Westchester County our City authorities have no control, for it is deposited, in part, below the line of low-water mark, and up to this line, under the statutes of the State, the City has jurisdiction, being within its boundaries (First Revised Statutes, fifth edition, page 130.) I call upon the Board of Health and the City authorities, and if they are impotent, upon the authorities of Westchester County, in the name of an aggrieved community, to abate the nuisance. Prompt action is needful to prevent the appearance of the grim terror in our midst.

ERASTUS F. BROWN,
No. 307 East 124th-st.

HARLEM, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1873.

STATE TAXATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subject of taxation will be one of the most important to the people that will be presented to the Legislature at its next session. The manner in which that duty has been performed throughout the State for several years past by the Assessors has not been according to the statutes of the State. The law requires that all real and personal property shall be appraised at its full value, hence the unequal appraisals as to values. For instance, the New-York and Brooklyn Assessors establish a basis of sixty per cent. of its true value of $100. Cities outside of New-York and Brooklyn rate at from thirty to fifty per cent., while the agricultural portion of the State rate, from twenty to thirty per cent. upon its full value. Either for State, city, county, or town purposes, in order to equalize taxation in conformity of the statute, New-York and Brooklyn should have returned forty per cent. more on their full amount and other cities sixty per cent., and the rural or farming districts seventy-five per cent., in order to equalize the State tax. Then all real estate and personal property would pay their equal proportion of taxation throughout the whole State.

For instance, New-York and Brooklyn, say, have $1,000,000, the Assessors have returned the amount

at sixty per cent.	$600,000
Other cities, at forty per cent.	400,000
Rural districts, at twenty-five per cent.	250,000
Total	$1,250,000

and the State tax on the Assessor's vague valuation would require ten mills for each dollar. Of course, New-York and Brooklyn would be required to pay near one-half of the whole State tax while they return about one-third of its whole value, according to the Assessors' unequal valuations throughout the State. It is true the State has three State Assessors, appointed by the Governor and Senate, to equalize State taxation. How equalize it upon such vague returns made by the Assessors—one portion of the State sixty per cent., another at forty, and still another at twenty-five per cent. of its full value? The Assessors have monopolized that duty, although contrary to the statute. Whenever the Assessors arrive at the full value of real and personal estate their duties cease, the Boards of Supervisors, in their respective counties, rate the percentage upon the amount returned subject to taxation, as the rate of percentage is governed by the amount required on its returned value. I notice in the proceedings before the Common Council Committee of this City the complaints as to the assessment-roll were not that they were above the value of the property generally, but that the Assessors had not equalized the values, which is precisely what the Assessors had no authority to do. The Assessors' oath required them to appraise all property at its full value, and had they performed that duty no citizen could or would have complained, and the alternative would then have been to appeal to the State Assessors for relief as to the State tax, claiming that New-York and Brooklyn had appraised their property according to the statute, while other portions of the State had returned their property at or from sixty to sixty-five per cent. less than the full value, and justice then would have been meted to them, as far as the State tax is concerned, on its due proportions of that tax. I am informed the percentage on the City taxation will be about three per cent. on the present crude appraisals of values at sixty per cent. Had the Assessors returned it at 100 per cent. instead of sixty per cent., the rate of percentage would not have exceeded two per cent., and all property would then bear its just and equal proportion of taxation. Owners of property generally endeavor to have their property appraised low, in order to avoid high percentage, while, in fact, the lower you appraise the higher the percentage, as a given amount has to be raised, and less the value of course the higher the assessment for percentage. P.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts, yesterday, were $259,096.

The weather was extremely hot in Omaha yesterday.

The State muster at Portland, Me., yesterday, was largely attended.

The Customs receipts for the week ending Aug. 16, at New-York, were $3,411,307.

At Salem, Mass., yesterday, Willie Thomas, aged ten years, was drowned while bathing.

A public meeting was held in Portland, Me., last night, to welcome the Scientific Association.

John Keegan, a sailor from Brooklyn, N. Y., hanged himself in a police cell in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday.

Alderman Henry Angell, of Providence, R. I., died yesterday. This is the second death in the board within a month.

Thirty car-loads of seal-skins and three car-loads of California pea-nuts passed through Omaha, Neb., yesterday, eastward.

Gov. Dix paid a private visit to the Hudson River State Hospital, yesterday, with Senator Palmer and wife, and left for Albany on the 6 o'clock train last night.

A few vessels of the New-York Yacht Club have arrived at Martha's Vineyard, but thick weather has prevented the rendezvous for the race and contemplated ball.

The Attorney General of Pennsylvania directs that his office be closed on the day of the funeral of the late Wm. M. Meredith, and that it be draped in mourning for thirty days.

The health officers of Cincinnati report that 307 deaths occurred in that city last week, a decrease of fifteen. Three of these deaths were from cholera, and ninety-nine from cholera infantum.

The game of base-ball which was to take place to-day between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Baltimores, to have been played in Baltimore yesterday, was postponed on account of the weather.

Preparations for the International Industrial Exhibition are progressing rapidly in Buffalo. Four large additional buildings are so far completed as to admit engines and shafting for machinery in motion to be erected next week.

At a colored church fair in Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday night, eight rowdy negroes attacked a mulatto boy, and stabbing him with a knife, he drew a pistol and shot one of the eight dead at the church door. The rest ran.

The Post-office Department has ordered an extension of the postal service on the Milwaukee and Northern Railway, from Hibbert to Green Bay, Wis., and on the Omaha and North-western Railroad, from Blair to Herman, Nebraska.

The balances in the Treasury yesterday were: Currency, $10,596,751; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,505,000; coin, $85,143,027; including in coin certificates, $43,407,500; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

The Eastern-bound express train on the Central Pacific ran off the track ten miles east of Truckee, Cal., yesterday. No person was hurt. The locomotive, express, mail, and baggage cars and one sleeping-car were thrown from the track. The train did not proceed till 3 P. M.

Rev. Dr. Hendrickson, Roman Catholic Bishop of Providence, R. I., arrived home from Europe last evening, and was received by his people and escorted to the cathedral by a long procession of military and civic associations. The Bishop made an address of thanks for his reception.

ODD-FELLOWS' STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows to-day a resolution, offered by Past Grand White to amend the constitution so as to prohibit any member from being a proxy representative for any lodge out of his district, was lost, not receiving a two-thirds vote. The vote stood 432 to 423. Another proposed amendment, offered by Past Grand Glenn, prohibiting past masters from voting, was laid on the table. Also one striking out the clause requiring every third session to be held in the City of New-York.

At the meeting of the Grand Encampment the report of the Grand Scribe showed there had been during the past year an increase of five encampments, and of membership 458. The revenue was $23,558 11; and relief paid $4,837 85.

Some fifty past chiefs were admitted as members, and the following new officers were elected: Grand Patriarch, Thomas Lawrence; Grand High Priest, John Galbraith; Grand Senior Warden, Francis Rogers; Grand Junior Warden, Jacob L. Michaels; Grand Scribe, Charles V. Clark; Grand Treasurer, George Smith; Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, John H. White. This afternoon James P. Saunders pronounced a eulogy upon the life and character of late Past Grand Sire John A. Kennedy.

THE WEST ALBANY MURDER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Brooklyn detectives who arrested Lowenstein have reached this city, having left the prisoner in custody of the authorities at St. Catherines. They found Lowenstein at work in a barber's shop, and called him out and informed him of their business, when he showed signs of guilt at once. He said he was willing to go back, but that he was afraid the people there would hang him. He made several contradictory statements, but strenuously denied committing the murder.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON DISASTER.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 20.—The coroner's jury investigation in the case of the Chicago and Alton Railroad disaster closed to-day. The jury rendered a verdict after several hours' deliberation. They find that the collision was caused by the criminal carelessness of Edward Bean, the conductor, and Joshua Puffenberger, the engineer of the coal-train, in violating the rules and regulations of the railroad company governing the movement of trains. The Coroner has issued a mittimus for the arrest of both men.

EXPELLED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Messrs. Frieberg and Workum, prominent liquor-dealers of this city, were to-day, by a unanimous vote of the members of the board, expelled from membership in the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange for contempt toward the association, in denying and refusing to recognize the authority of the Board of Officers to try charges of unmercantile conduct preferred against them by Mills, Johnson &Co.

CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 20.—The Art Committee of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition reported to the commissioners to-day that owing to the recent arrival of works of art, and the unexpected applications for space in the Art Hall, the enlargement of that building would be necessary. The committee was empowered to confer with the Park Commissioners for permission to enlarge the Art Hall in Washington Park.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES POSTPONED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 20.—In consequence of the continued storm the Monmouth Park managers have postponed the extra meeting to Saturday, the 23d, Tuesday, the 26th, and Wednesday, the 27th insts. By a special arrangement, on racing day an extra boat leaves New-York at 11:30 in the morning.

MOB LAW IN KANSAS.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 20.—A special dispatch to the *Monitor*, from Les Cygnes, the county-seat of Lyons County, states that the greatest excitement exists there. This morning a mob of 400 men have taken possession of the town and arrested the Sheriff. They declare they will burn the town and hang the Sheriff unless he delivers up to them the person of Keller, a man who murdered his wife and two children and his wife's sister, at Twin Springs, on last Sunday night, and afterward burned their bodies. The Sheriff has been keeping the prisoner hid since his arrest and still refuses to tell where he is concealed. The mob are most determined and trouble is apprehended.

MURDEROUS AFFRAYS.

ATTACK ON A LAWYER IN AN ARKANSAS COURT—RETALIATION BY HIS FRIENDS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 20.—The Board of Supervisors met in Perryville on Monday, when a man named Mores, a former clerk of the county, backed by four or five others, entered the town. They had sworn they intended to kill J. W. L. Matthews, an attorney of the court, on account of an article published in the *Gazette* reflecting upon them. They attacked Matthews in the court-house, breaking up the court. Matthews retreated into a store and fired upon his pursuers without effect. A brisk fire was then opened on both sides, during which Matthews was wounded, though he managed to escape to the woods. That evening his friends, to the number of 150, entered the town, killing a man named Trice. Mores and his crowd had left, however, as had the Sheriff, who is understood to be friendly to Mores, and who is now in this city. After the Board of Supervisors resumed their court Matthews had warrants issued for the arrest of Mores, Hambright, the Sheriff, and all others engaged in the affair, but at the latest account they had not been served. The affair creates a great excitement throughout the county, and full particulars will be laid before the Executive to-night.

BLOODY FIGHT IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 20.—On Monday morning last Dreux Guideray and Felix Soilian, who had quarreled at a ball, met in old Grand Prairie, St. Laudry Parish, to settle the difficulty by a fist fight, to witness which about 100 persons had assembled. After the fist fight a fight with pistols, growing out of an old feud between Guideray and others present, resulted in the killing of three men and the mortal wounding of a fourth. The conclusion arrived at by the Coroner's jury was that Augustin Guideray killed Carroll Blackman; that Dreux Guideray killed Alexandre Delvine, and that Aristide Ortego killed Dreux Guideray. After being shot down, Blackman fired three shots at Augustin Guideray, who is between sixty-five and seventy years old, mortally wounding him. Several of the participants in the fight have been arrested.

AN AFFRAY IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 20.—A bloody and fatal affray occurred to-day at Swainsboro, Emanuel County, Ga., between James C. King and Bruce McLeoud, which resulted in the death of both parties. King advised his sister-in-law not to receive McLeoud's attentions. She acted accordingly, writing him a note to that effect. This exasperated McLeoud, who, while under the influence of liquor, insulted King, which the latter resented by slapping his face, whereupon McLeoud fired four times from a revolver, fatally wounding King, who returned the fire, inflicting wounds from which McLeoud died. Both parties were respectably connected. King was a lawyer and McLeoud was a clerk.

RIOT AND MURDER IN MICHIGAN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 20.—A private letter received here from Ishpeming, Mich., dated 16th, says: "We have had a riot here. A man was killed in the street and the murderers were arrested. While they were being removed from the jail to the depot they were taken from the officers and beaten, one of them so badly that he died in a few hours and the other so that he cannot live. Some of the ring-leaders have been arrested, and the others are still at large. The Irish are collecting from numerous points, and an Irish flag is floating. What the result will be it is impossible to tell."

THE PRESIDENT.

BURLINGTON, Aug. 20.—President Grant, accompanied by Miss Nellie Grant, his sons, Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., and Jesse R. Grant, Gen. O. E. Babcock, and ex-Gov. Stearns and wife, of New-Hampshire, arrived here on a special train from the Twin Mountain House, White Mountains, at 7:20 o'clock this morning. The party was received by a committee of leading citizens, of which Mayor Dodge was chairman, and proceeded to the American Hotel, where they breakfasted. The President was then, accompanied by Judge Smalley, Gov. Underwood, and others, driven about the city, visiting the Ethan Allen Monument and other points of interest, after which he received the people in the parlors of the hotel. At 10:45 A. M., while the firing of a Federal salute was in progress, he was escorted to the Central Wharf by the First Regiment of National Guards of Vermont, and took the Adirondack, amid hearty cheers from the crowd, for Ticonderoga and Lake George. Lieut. Gov. Taft, Hon. G. Benedict, and other prominent citizens accompanied him as far as Port Henry.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—President Grant and party arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening, via Lake Champlain, and after holding a short reception in the parlors of the Fort William Henry Hotel left in a special coach for Glenn's Falls, where a train will convey the party to Saratoga.

OIL EXPLOSION—ONE MAN BURNED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 20.—An explosion occurred about 9 o'clock this morning in one of the stills of the Commercial Oil Refinery, crossing of Thirty-second-street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The burning oil scattered in all directions, portions flying into the Petrolite Oil-works of Warmsey, Meer & Co., adjoining, and setting fire to the cooper and paint shop there, and spreading from these to the bleaching-house and tanks. Four men were working in the cooper-shop at the time. Three of them escaped but the fourth, named James Metta, was burned to death. The cooper-shop, paint-shop, and two tanks of the Petrolite Works, and a 600-barrel tank of the Commercial Refinery, were consumed. The loss of the Petrolite Works is estimated at $7,000, and of the Commercial Refinery between $3,000 and $5,000, on neither of which was there any insurance. The fire raged with great fury and threatened a general conflagration. The heat could be felt for several blocks away. The Fire Department were promptly on hand and succeeded in checking the fire before it communicated to other buildings.

TROTTING AT KINGSTON, N. Y.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 20.—There was a fair attendance at the Fall meeting of the Kingston Driving Park to-day. The weather was fine and the track in good order. Two races were trotted. There was a large number of entries, but many horses were drawn. The first race was for a purse of $450, for three-minute horses, $250 to first, $100 to second, $60 to third, and $40 to fourth. Four horses started, and the race was won by J. H. Phillips' gr. g. Gray Hawk in three straight heats, T. O'Connor's gr. s. Dawn second, Isaac Tammany's b. g. Onward third, and J. S. Aulpaugh's b. g. Pilot fourth. Time—2:47¾, 2:50¾, 2:49. The second race, purse $250, for horses that have never beaten 2:37—$175 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third, and $25 to fourth horse—was won by J. H. Chambers' b. m. Molsey, in the first, second, and fifth heats; R. J. Galloway's b. g. Rockland second, Benjamin Wilson's b. m. Lottie third, and J. J. Hornbeck's blk. g. Wiltwyck fourth. Time—2:40½, 2:38½, 2:39¾.

A NEWSPAPER CENTENNIAL.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—The Baltimore *American* celebrates its centennial anniversary to-day. The office is handsomely decorated with flags and the coat-of-arms of the State. Accompanying its morning edition it publishes a fac simile of the first number of the paper, dated Aug. 20, 1773, which, among other interesting matters, contains a long advertisement of George Washington, setting forth the advantages of 20,000 acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kanawha Rivers, for which he had just received a patent. It also prints an illustrated supplement, with a map of Baltimore town in 1773, and a picture of its first office. The population of Baltimore town was then 4,876 souls.

GEN. BURNSIDE AND GOV. HOWARD INJURED.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 20.—At Martha's Vineyard, last evening, a carriage containing Gov. Howard, of this State, and Gen. Burnside, driven by a young man, was going from Edgartown to Oak Bluffs, when, from imperfect light, or some other cause, the driver brought the vehicle in contact with the railing of a bridge. Both gentlemen were thrown out and severely bruised, but fortunately escaped more serious hurts. They have arrived home.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

DEATH OF TWO JOURNALISTS ON TUESDAY AT CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning the sad news was brought to this office, by one of his brothers, of the death by drowning of the Brooklyn reporter of THE TIMES, Mr. George P. Rowe, at Centre Moriches, Long Island, and of a brother journalist, Mr. George T. Keiller, of the Brooklyn *Union*. No details have been yet received, and it is only known that the bodies have not been recovered. Mr. Rowe had begun a well-earned vacation on Monday last, and its sudden and melancholy termination is felt as a calamity by all who knew the deceased as well as by the bereaved members of his family. Mr. Rowe and Mr. Keiller were known as expert swimmers, and the manner of their death is difficult to realize, although it is supposed that one being exhausted while swimming the other went to his assistance, and both were drowned. Nothing more definite than this has been received, although a gentleman has been dispatched from this office to Centre Moriches to aid in the recovery of the bodies.

George Peck Rowe was the son of the late Rev. Thomas Rowe, a clergyman of the Church of England, and was born on April 3, 1852, on the Island of Barbados, West Indies. He was educated by his father. He first wrote at the age of fourteen, under a *nom de plume*, in the Barbados *Agricultural Reporter*, engaging in a correspondence which attracted much attention. He was subsequently regularly engaged on the paper. The family moved to New-York in July, 1869, when Mr. Rowe entered the law-office of Mr. Van Vechten, but soon resumed writing for the Press, and was engaged on the *Evening Globe*, furnishing at the same time a weekly letter to the Albany *Times*, He afterward joined the Associated Press, and in January, 1872, was attached to THE TIMES, as general reporter. For the last nine months he was the Brooklyn reporter of THE TIMES, and in that capacity gave great promise of being a successful journalist in the best sense of the word. Ready-witted and enterprising, with great industry and faithfulness, Mr. Rowe was one of the most valued attachés of this office, and his death is felt as a loss both on personal and professional grounds. A widowed mother, three sisters, and four brothers, are the immediate relatives left to mourn Mr. Rowe's death. Mr. Keiller was the law reporter of the Brooklyn *Union*, an amiable and industrious gentleman, and is regretted by a large circle of friends.

A meeting of the associates of the late George P. Rowe and George T. Keiller, representing all the daily papers of New-York and Brooklyn, met last evening in the reporters' room at Police Head-quarters in Brooklyn, and adopted a preamble and resolutions of condolence, to be transmitted to the bereaved families.

The "Journalistic Fraternity," of which Mr. Rowe was a member, have been notified to meet to-morrow at the Astor House at 3:30 o'clock.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred last night in the Boston Chair Company's works, on Warwick-street, Boston, by which the works were damaged to the extent of $1,800. The loss is covered by insurance.

A fire broke out this morning in Daniel Neslie's block, corner of Broadway and West Jefferson-street, Fort Wayne, Ind., occupied by A. C. Keil as a drug-store, Keil & McKenzie, dry-goods and millinery establishment, and Christian Spiegel, boot and shoe store. The whole block and its contents were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $15,000; insurance $8,400, mostly in Western companies.

THE STRIKE AMONG THE CHINESE IN NORTH ADAMS.

A correspondent of the Boston *Post* gives an account of the recent "strike" among the Chinese workmen in Sampson's shoe factory in North Adams, Mass. Their agent and interpreter was Charley Sin, a good-looking and intelligent Mongolian, who received a thorough English education in California. Charley Sin had been but a short time in North Adams when he joined Rev. Dr. Annable's Methodist Episcopal church. Through him many others of his countrymen were induced to attend church, and to learn the English language. Some of their teachers, according to the *Post's* correspondent, sought to instil a spirit of independence into the minds of these untutored heathens. They told them that they were not receiving a proper compensation for their labor, and that while they paid and employed Charley Sin to transact their business for them, it was insinuated that he, as well as their employer, was growing rich out of their labor by "grinding" them. Last Saturday afternoon one of the original seventy-five which comprised the first importation was discharged for laziness. After signing a receipt in full up to date, he asked for his ticket to California, in accordance with the terms of his contract. Owing to the lateness of the hour no ticket could be procurred that day. Early Monday morning he presented himself at the office, and again demanded his ticket. "It has not yet been purchased for you," was the reply. Thereupon the indignant Celestial went into the factory among his former fellow-workmen and made them a speech, the result of it being that all the old hands refused to go to work. Meanwhile Mr. Sampson entered the factory with the through ticket to San Francisco for the discharged workman, handed the man his ticket, ordered him to his room, told the strikers through the interpreter, Charley Sin, that they must either go to work or leave the establishment, and then, supposing everything was satisfactory to them, he descended to the office on the first floor. This proved the signal for a mutinous outbreak. The operatives crowded about Charley Sin, and in loud tones, with violent gesticulations, flaming eyes and demonstrations of mischief, they accused him of swindling them. They claimed that he had purchased beef for eight cents a pound and charged them sixteen cents for it; they told him that he had been cheating them on the freight charged on their rice from Troy, and that he had received handsome presents and commissions from the merchants of whom he purchased their supplies. To all these charges Charley Sin made an indignant denial, but the din and uproar of the malcontents, as they shouted madly and waved their arms above their heads like the walking beam of an engine, became so loud that people in the street were attracted by the noise, and called Mr. Sampson's attention to the fact that trouble existed in his work-rooms. Mr. Sampson at once rushed up stairs, and by actual force hustled out about thirty of the most disorderly. The others followed them quietly to their quarters. The same afternoon a conference was held between the employer and the employes, a better understanding was entered into, and the following morning the Chinamen were all at work again.

A NON-SECTARIAN CEMETERY.

The Germans of Chicago, connected with the Masonic and other orders, dedicated what is called a "non-sectarian" cemetery, near that city, on Sunday, and named it Waldheim, (forest home.) The procession to the grounds was made up of the various lodges in the Orders of Chaldeans, Red Men, Druids, Sons of Hermann, and of Liberty. One of the reasons given by the speakers who took part in the ceremonies for dedicating this new burying-ground, was the intolerance of the churches, which drove them to find a place where they could bury their dead without the assistance of priests, and where lodges and orders could inter their brethren according to their own rituals. The Chicago *Tribune* says: "Haas Park will hereafter be known as Waldheim to the citizens of Chicago. For years it has been the favorite place for picnics, and there is no exaggeration in saying that a more lovely spot for a home of the dead cannot be found anywhere west of New-York. The new cemetery comprises 149½ acres of land, which is divided into 500 sections, and there will be nearly fifty lots to each section, making in all about 25,000 lots. Two thousand lots have already been laid out, and eighty-six persons aave been buried there."

MR. JOHN BRIGHT ON ROYAL DOWRIES.

At the monthly meeting of the Birmingham Trades Council a letter was read from Mr. John Bright, M. P., in reply to an official request from the executive of the council that he would oppose the grant to the Duke of Edinburgh. Mr. Bright wrote to the effect that he much lamented our great expenditure in other directions than the support of the royal family. At the same time he was inclined to the opinion that more moderate grants would be better in some cases for those who received them, as much as for those who had to pay them. The reading of the letter was greeted with strong marks of disappointment.

YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* has taken some pains to investigate the facts in relation to the prevalence of yellow fever at Pensacola, and presents the result as follows: "It seems that several weeks ago a vessel arrived in Pensacola Bay from Havana, where the fever has been raging for months. The vessel was not allowed to approach the city nearer than the quarantine grounds, but as the vessel was considered to be free from the disease, its freight (lumber) was lightered down to it in the bay. Some Pensacola stevedores went on the ship and stowed away the lumber, being a considerable time in the hold of the vessel. One of these stevedores took the yellow fever and died of it, and another one was reported down with it. This was the status at our last accounts from the city. It will be seen that the contraction of the disease can be traced directly to contact with a vessel from an infected port, and if there is no spread beyond the persons who went on the vessel, Pensacola will escape the dread scourge. If it should be communicated to those who come in contact with the sick stevedores, no human foresight can foretell the result."

FEMALE SLAVERY IN INDIA.

The *Times of India* notices a system still going on in some parts of the East, and to which attention has before been directed, but not very prominently. It appears that in the neighborhood especially of Sylhet, where polygamy prevails, it is no uncommon thing for a man to give up one of his wives to a rich man to work for life as his slave. At another time a debtor, to satisfy a decree obtained against him, surrenders his daughter (who may be a young woman or a little girl) or his sister to the creditor for a short time, which arrangement, however, continues in force like the permanent settlement act. Sometimes it happens that a vicious woman, to preserve her standing in society, makes a present of her natural daughter to the powerful headman of the community; at other times men of property send messengers to poor men greedy of money, and bring their daughters under their influence by offering them a small sum and promising to marry them. The purchase and sale of slaves in the ordinary way has not altogether disappeared.

PUNISHMENT AT SING SING PRISON.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* of Wednesday states that at a recent meeting of the Board of State Prison Inspectors, at Auburn, it was resolved to return to one or two modes of punishment in the prisons ot the State. It is understood that Inspector Graves was the person who favored the doing away of all punishment, but he was overruled at the Auburn meeting, and Sing Sing prisoners are now punished when they disobey orders. The punishment consists of tying the culprit up by the thumbs or placing him in a dark cell. Since the convicts have been made to understand that punishments have been resumed they have shown an inclination to be obedient. A week ago it was a common thing for a convict to insult a keeper, but now the dread of thumb-tying or the dark cell keeps him to his place. Sing Sing Prison, if we may believe those who have charge of it, is in a very dilapidated condition, and it is a great wonder that the escapes are not more numerous. Any of the cell doors can be opened with an ordinary key, and the cells themselves need a thorough overhauling.

A SQUALL AT SEA.

"During one of the blowy days last week," says the Fall River *News*, "as a small fishing vessel belonging in Tiverton was crossing off the south end of Rhode Island, a difference of opinion arose as to the amount of sail proper to be carried—the crew wishing to reef, while the skipper persisted in carrying all sail. As the Captain would not recede from his position, the crew turned to and gave him a terrible beating with the pump-handle, and other instruments of war and subjugation, until they raised a squall more fearful than that which was prevailing even upon the ocean. Not wishing to encounter any more blows of that description, the Captain headed his craft for Newport, and on arriving there left the vessel, and started for home, where he is now, doubtless, recounting the extraordinary perils of a sea-faring life."

SINGULAR LIGHTNING STROKE.

The Wilmington *Commercial* says that on Tuesday last, while working in the woods, William Palmer, Concord, Delaware County, was struck by lightning. The current entered below the left shoulder-blade and passed down the left side, tearing and burning the skin, but not injuring the clothes in any way. Mr. Palmer was not stunned in the least, but felt disposed to lie down, and so walked to a good place, where he prostrated himself, and instructed his son to throw some water over him, when he, the son, took his shoe and carried some water, which he dashed on his father. Mr. Palmer was afterward taken home, and has not yet recovered from the shock received. He had been driving wedges with a maul at the time he was struck, and the handle of that implement was shivered to splinters by the current which struck him.

PEACHES FROM DELAWARE.

The peach shipments from Wilmington, Del., on Monday were: To Jersey City, 21 cars, or 10,500 baskets; to Philadelphia, 22 cars, or 11,000 baskets; total thus far shipped, 799 cars, or 399,500 baskets. It will be seen that the shipments to Jersey City were far below any previous shipments to that point for the last few weeks. This sudden falling off was occasioned by the rain, which prevented the growers from picking much more than the quantity necessary for the Philadelphia market. Yesterday's shipments for Jersey City showed a great increase. The rainy weather, which still continues, has done considerable injury to the peaches now ready for market, which consist mainly of the "Early York" variety. Should the weather become clear, other varieties, which have not yet matured, may escape injury. The prospect at present looks rather doubtful, and it would not be surprising to many persons if the present peach season should wind up very abruptly and very soon.

THE SEA CLIFF ASSOCIATION.

The charges made against the Sea Cliff Camp-meeting Association, in the suit instituted by Mrs. Elizabeth Langdon, in connection with the transfer of the Beulah property on Long Island, are denied in the answer of the defendants which is sworn to by the President. Mr. Battershall. It is admitted that they opened negotiations for exchanging land with the plaintiff, and that they represented their land at Sea Cliff to be worth $1,400 per acre, which they believe to be a correct estimate; also, that they presented a deed to the plaintiff of the land at Sea Cliff, and took it back because Mrs. Langdon refused to accept it. They state that they have fully performed their part of the agreement, and claim the lands of Beulah by right of ownership. It is thought the question will be referred to arbitration by both parties.

STRANGE DEATH.

At 12 o'clock, yesterday, an explosion of gas took place in one of the Standard Oil Company's tanks, Hunter's Point. The workmen, who had just cleared the tank, threw a piece of lighted paper into it, in order to be sure that it could be entered with safety, and the result was a loud explosion, which, though it did no damage to property, produced the greatest consternation among the workmen in the surrounding yards. One of these men, named John Cartier, and a resident of New-York, who was employed in an adjoining yard, was observed to fall immediately after the report. His companions ran to his assistance, but were horrified to see the blood rushing in torrents from his mouth and nose. Medical aid was at once summoned, but the unfortunate man expired in a few minutes. An inquest on the remains will be held to-day.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CADETS.

Visitors are daily expected from the Golden State whose presence is likely to prove very interesting. Capt. McDonald, with Lieut. George Bigley and twenty-four rank and file, comprising the organization known as the San Francisco Cadets, left for the East on the 13th inst. Prior to their departure they were entertained on Saturday evening, the 9th, with a complimentary ball and benefit, during which they gave an exhibition drill. Their specialty is in going through the manual and platoon, and performing the ordinary company evolutions, blindfolded. The wonderful accuracy which they have attained is said to resemble the mechanism of clock-work. After thoroughly "doing" New-York, they will visit Washington and other cities, and intend to be away from home three months.

SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

Early last evening, Dr. Charles Marsh, aged sixty-six years, having an office and drug-store at No. 641 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide by stabbing himself with a double-edged knife used by surgeons. As the point of the weapon penetrated the heart, death was almost instantaneous. It appears that Dr. Marsh had been suffering from dementia for some time past, caused, it is supposed, by liver affection, and he has been heard several times to threaten a violent end to his life. During yesterday Dr. Marsh appeared very much depressed, and left his store suddenly. His wife was in an adjoining room when he stabbed himself, but before she could reach him he was dead. In business he appeared to be very prosperous, having a good store connection, and being engaged in the manufacture of root beer, which had an extensive sale throughout the city. Coroner Jones will hold an inquest to-day.

REWARDS FOR MERIT AND PROGRESS.

At the World's Fair, London, 1862, and the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867, the highest premiums were awarded to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. It now appears from the cable dispatches that at the World's Exposition, Vienna, 1873, this enterprising company has been awarded *the Grand Medal for Progress, the Grand Medal for Merit* and *is the only sewing-machine company recommended by the International Jury for the Grand Diploma of Honor.—Commercial.*

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.
"Nothing so successful."—THEO. METCALF, Boston.—*Advertisement.*

The filthy and infectious "Sponge Pad" and pitiless iron "Finger Pad" Trusses have yielded to the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway. Easy, and never displaced.—*Advertisement.*

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.—Absolutely safe; perfectly odorless; always uniform; illuminating qualities superior to gas.—*Advertisement.*

GET THE BEST—GET THE BEST—GET THE BEST.—The best "Elastic Truss" is POMEROY'S, to be had for $3, at No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE MUTUAL AND JOINT-STOCK METHODS IN LIFE INSURANCE.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

"Life insurance, properly treated and illustrated," writes Dr. Bell, in the *Sanitarian*, "is neither tedious, dry, nor abstruse, but entirely within the comprehension of common intelligence. Its utility is so great and universal, the truths upon which it rests are so simple, its conclusions so clear and satisfactory, and the whole subject is so brief and so personal, that it cannot fail to interest every intelligent person who will for a single moment reflect upon it." Yet it is sometimes said that the public are kept in ignorance of the practical workings of the life-insurance system; and that, however simple it may be in theory, or efficient in practice, no unaccustomed person can hope to understand it. These are popular errors, which should be corrected. A moment's thought will show that it is an easy matter to obtain a full knowledge of the principles, the practice, and the advantage of life insurance. The journals devoted exclusively to this interest, the annual reports of the State Superintendents, the controversies conducted through the columns of the daily Press by actuaries and "consulting actuaries," and others conversant with the details of the system, and the occasional contributions which appear in the pages of our monthly magazines, all serve to throw light upon the general subject; while there is no life-insurance company which does not include among its heaviest items of yearly expenditure the cost of printing and circulating numberless pamphlets, circulars, and other documents, setting forth the extent of its own business, or the reasons which should induce the prudent and the thrifty to make timely provision for those who are to come after them. In short, there is a vast and constantly-increasing insurance literature. It is, perhaps, rather the affluence than the poverty of information which prevents the public at large from obtaining the clear and comprehensive knowledge of the whole system of life insurance, which is the first step toward a conviction of its utility.

There is, however, one point, giving occasion for useful comparisons, which has not received the degree ot attention it merits, either from insurer or insured. The division of the life-insurance business into two great classes, each distinct in itself, and each leading to inevitable results, has naturally produced a confusion of ideas among intelligent persons who have been puzzled over the conflicting claims of rival companies. The two classes are defined as the mutual and joint-stock methods of insurance. The differences between them are radical and vital—one embodying all the elements of security, longevity, and popularity; the other opening the way, despite the most watchful care, to the adoption of courses inimical to the interests of the insured.

To illustrate: The mutual companies, as their name implies, are organized upon a broad and generous plan, without stockholders to control the assets or to profit exclusively by the gains. All the funds belong to the insured, and are invested for their benefit. The surplus remaining after the payment of current expenses is divided among the policy-holders, and in addition to this, the annual or semi-annual dividends arising from the profit on the regular business are distributed equitably, so that each person insured receives the exact sum to which he is entitled. Holders of policies who have paid their premiums punctually for years, are not assessed to swell the dividends of those who come after them; nor are those who insure upon the endowment or other plans compelled to contribute to the profits of those who insure at different ages and upon less advantageous terms. In other words, the mutual system is founded upon the principle of strict equality.

Under the joint-stock plan, on the other hand, the controlling power is always in the hands of the stockholders who obtain the majority. For example, a clique of speculators, desiring to organize a life company, subscribe a capital of $100,000, and announce their intention of opening what Dickens called a "Disinterested Loan and Life Insurance Company," in which, according to the flaming prospectuses they put forth, the public will find a "perpetual Christmas-box and constantly-increasing bonus," and where "nobody can run any risk except the office, which, in its great liberality, is pretty sure to lose." Sumptuous buildings are erected, the columns of the newspapers teem with announcements of the new enterprise, open house is kept, publicity is sought in all directions, and the community is invited to invest. All goes swimmingly for a time—the ruling majority govern the business of the company as they please—out of the paid-up capital of $100,000, it is necessary to "handle" only $51,000 to secure the absolute control—transactions amounting to millions of dollars annually are carried through, necessarily without the backing requisite to meet any sudden reverse or unexpected embarrassment; and so long as positive disaster is averted the little governing clique, with their fund of $51,000, roll up the profits and dole out what they please to the luckless minority of the stockholders and to the policy-holders, whose profits are sometimes very slim. It is not surprising that many of these ventures have come to a disastrous end. The State Superintendent, in his report to the Legislature of this State in 1872, spoke of "the pretentious display of figures made by these gilded institutions," and added that the test of a thorough examination "revealed a rottenness truly startling." And Superintendent Chapman, in his report of April last, published during the present week, gives the statistics of mortality thus: In 1859, one life company went out of existence; in 1868, another unfortunate gave up the ghost; in 1870, two more died; in 1871, four more, and, in 1872, the total number of the defunct was eight. The increase of mortality from 1870 to the end of 1872 was, therefore, at the rate of just 100 per cent. per annum.

The differences between the two methods of life insurance are therefore distinctly marked. It is not to be denied that the affairs of a joint-stock company are often administered equitably, and that the officers are not greedy speculators, but honest and capable men—but the tendency of the joint-stock plan is a tendency which can never exist under the mutual method, for the sufficient reason that the latter has *no stock whatever to be manipulated*, nor can it have. Stockholders first, and policy-holders next, (if at all,) is the rule with the joint-stock companies—policy-holders first, last, and all the time, is the rule with the mutual companies.

It is useful to keep these distinctions in mind.

Now let us look at results—taking, for the sake of fairness, the latest returns of the largest company of each class, as given by the companies themselves in Superintendent Chapman's report for 1873. The Mutual Life of this City stands at the head of all the mutual companies in the United States. The Equitable Life of this City is the largest of the joint-stock companies. The statistics of these two, accordingly, represent the strength of the two systems of life insurance at the present time.

We find that the Mutual Life Company had accumulated assets on the 1st of January, 1873, to the amount of $58,550,059 42, all of which is the property of the policy-holders, and is immediately available. The assets of the Equitable Life Company, at the same date, were $19,695,000, all of which is not the property of policy-holders, because the Equitable is not a mutual company. One point of comparison is, therefore, clearly established by the official record.

Turning now to examples of dividends, we find that when the same persons have insured in both a mutual and a joint-stock company, the differences in profits are very striking—illustrating once more the advantages of the mutual plan, thus:

Companies.	Amount.	Prem.	Dividends—Cash.	Additions.
Mutual	$10,000	$313	$416 56	$1,020 28
Equitable	10,000	313	208 73	519 41

The differences here shown in favor of the mutual plan is $500 87 on a single life policy for $10,000. The comparison might be indefinitely extended in the same manner.

The following comparative statement sums up facts which bear upon the general question:

Items of Comparison.	Mutual.	Equitable.
Policies in force	78,146	43,135
Insurance in force	$264,591,873	$171,445,351
Income in 1872	17,716,094	8,420,043
Total assets, Jan. 1, 1873	58,550,059	19,695,053
Average amount at interest in 1872	53,158,245	16,444,817
Interest received during the year	3,329,231	993,183
Rate realized	6.26 per cent.	6.04 per cent.
Cost of office building	955,210	2,324,205
Net rents received; office free	54,250	83,357
Rate of interest	5.7 per cent.	3½ per cent.
Loans on collaterals	None.	687,061
Loans on personal security only	None.	107,558
"Premiums overdue more than three months"	None.	181,085
Cash in hands of agents	24,100	109,117
Salaries to agents and managers	None.	32,388
Salaries to officers and clerks	268,703	223,337
Ratio to income	1½ per cent.	2.7 per cent.
Commissions paid to agents	667,464	611,875
Ratio to income	4.6 per cent.	8.4 per cent.
Advertising, printing, postage, law agency, and office expenses	262,398	316,899
Ratio to income	1½ per cent.	36.10 per cent.
Total expenses of management	1,351,710	1,296,181
Ratio to income	7.6 per cent.	15.4 per cent.
Losses by death	2,740,257	1,678,671
Ratio to income	15.4 per cent.	19.0 per cent.
Expenses and losses together	4,091,967	2,974,852
Ratio to income	23.0 per cent.	34.4 per cent.
Premiums received	14,384,863	7,426,861
Dividends paid to policy-holders	5,048,355	1,085,754
Ratio to premiums	35.0 per cent.	18.0 per cent.

Under the mutual plan, loans on collaterals and loans on personal security are prohibited by charter; while, as the foregoing table shows, the amount of dividends annually paid to policy-holders is twenty per cent. greater than the amount paid under the joint-stock plan. This analysis can be pursued by the reader.

"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS."—Light, clean, and easy. Sure to hold. Dr. GREGORY, 854 Broadway, cures Rupture without interference with business. His "Hernia Lotion" is a great discovery. Pamphlets giving full explanation.—*Advertisement.*

The famous HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE has become national. It is in use from Portland to San Francisco, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. Its merits having secured for it the most unprecedented demand.—*Advertisement.*

Precious pearls above price are the natural teeth. Preserve them by using LYON'S Tooth Tablets.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Twenty-five cents' worth of LYON'S INSECT POWDER will destroy a million cockroaches and bugs.

MARRIED.

MONSALVE—McCARTHY.—At the Rectory of St. Thomas' Church, Aug. 19, by Rev. Dr. William F. Morgan, CHARLES C. MONSALVE and ANGELA TERESA McCARTHY.

NEAL—VALENTINE.—At the Rectory of St. Thomas' Church, Aug. 12, by Rev. William F. Morgan, ALBERT A. NEAL and JOSEPHINE M. VALENTINE.

DIED.

BACON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 19, SUSAN B., beloved wife of Theodore C. Bacon, and youngest daughter of the late Nicholas W. Graw, of this City, aged 30.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Aug. 21, at 1 o'clock, from No. 15 East 46th-st.
New-Haven, Conn., papers please copy.

BIRD.—On Wednesday morning, the 20th inst., SARAH WILLARD, widow of Matthew W. Bird, in the 85th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her niece, Mrs. Asa Gardner, No. 123 East 36th-st., on Thursday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

BLANCHARD.—At Denver, Colorado, Aug. 17, NATHANIEL L., son of Francis B. and Harriott B. Blanchard, in the 29th year of his age.

BERDELL.—On Wednesday, Aug. 20, at No. 21 East 14th-st., house of Hon. H. A. Smythe, HARRIET BARNARD, beloved daughter of Robert H. and Harriet R. Berdell, aged 4 months and 24 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

COCHRANE.—At his late residence, No. 154 West 53d-st., on Monday, the 20th inst., SAMUEL COCHRANE, aged 49 years and 20 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the St. John M. E. Church, 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on Sunday, 24th inst., at 10:30 A. M. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

CAMPBELL.—On Monday, Aug. 18, 1873, ROBERT CAMPBELL, youngest son of William and Sarah Campbell, aged 17 years, 4 months, and 8 days.
The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Seventh-avenue United Presbyterian Church are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 62 South Fifth-avenue, on Thursday, Aug. 21, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DISNEY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 20, ANNA, youngest daughter of Henry and Christiana Disney, aged 9 years and 2 months.
Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

FOULKE.—On Monday morning, the 18th inst., at her residence, No. 275 5th-av., EMMA TOWN, widow of P. Louis Foulke, and daughter of the late Charles Town.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Friday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

HOADLEY.—At Englewood, N. J., Wednesday morning, Aug. 20, DAVID HOADLEY, aged 67 years.
Funeral services will be held in the Englewood Presbyterian Church on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 1:30 by the Southern Railroad of New-Jersey.

HEBBERD.—On Tuesday, Aug. 19, after a short illness, TRACY P., wife of William R. Hebberd, and daughter of Alfred Smith.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

HEWIT.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 19, 1873, Dr. HENRY STEWART HEWIT, of this City, aged 47 years.
Funeral ceremonies and requiem mass at St. Stephen's Church, 28th and 29th sts., between 3d and Lexington avs., on Friday, Aug. 22, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

HAIGHT.—In Jersey City, Aug. 18, CATHARINE BENOW, relict of Warren Haight, in the 77th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, at 3 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, corner of Montgomery and Grove sts., Jersey City.

LOTT.—In Flatbush, on the 18th inst., at the residence of her cousin, Cornelius Suydam, ANNA LOTT, in the 86th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Reformed Church, Flatbush, on Thursday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MARTENS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 20, after a short illness, MAGGIE R., wife of George F. Martens, daughter of Samuel Clark, aged 28 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 295 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M.

MAJOR.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 20, at the residence of her brother, Alexander Major, No. 147 2d-av., SUSAN M. MAJOR, in the 54th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, in the Bowery, on Friday, 22d inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice.

MOORE.—Suddenly, at Hoboken, Aug. 20, WILLIAM H. MOORE, in the 64th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of C. Stokem, No. 192 Hudson-st., Hoboken, Friday, 22d, at 10 o'clock.

PAULISON.—At Passaic, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 18, 1873, CHARLES S. PAULISON, youngest son of Charles M. K. and Anna Paulison, aged 20 years, 9 months, and 25 days.
The funeral services will take place at the residence of his parents, on Thursday, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. 12 M. and 1:45 P. M.

PELL.—On 16th August, at Salsburg, Germany, of Asiatic cholera, ELIZA G. WOOD, widow of the late Alfred Pell, Esq.

ROBINSON.—On Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 20, MARIA A., widow of Henry Barclay Robinson, and daughter of the late Thomas Charles Winthrop.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

SOUTHMAYD.—At Jersey City, Aug. 18, in the 85th year of her age, CLARISSA WARNER, wife of the late Henry Southmayd, and daughter of the late Major Robert Warner, of Middletown, Conn.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, 21st inst., at 1:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 86 Grand-st., Jersey City.

SPRING.—On Monday, the 18th inst., Rev. GARDINER SPRING, in the 89th year of his age.
The funeral services will be held in the Brick Church, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., Friday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Members of the congregation, and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The reverend the clergy, and the relatives of the family are requested to meet at his late residence, No. 6 East 37th-st., at 10:30 o'clock.

SULLIVAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., MARY DYER, wife of the late Daniel Sullivan, in the 74th year of her age.
Funeral from the residence of her son, Robert Sullivan, No. 736 Dekalb-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 21st inst., at 3:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, 19th inst., JOHN M. TAYLOR, in his 47th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 244 Macon st., Brooklyn, Friday morning, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family invited.

VAN WYCK.—At Hopewell, Dutchess County, on Monday, Aug. 18, MARY M. VAN WYCK, daughter of Cornelius R. and Phebe C. Van Wyck, in the 18th year of her age.
Funeral services at Hopewell Reformed Church, on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 2 P. M., to which friends are respectfully invited.

WALLACE.—At Westfield, N. J., Aug. 20, WILLIAM WALLACE, in the 70th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, E. Harbeson, West field, Friday, 3 P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 12:50.

WELLER.—On the 19th inst., on board the steamer Algeria, ALFRED T. WELLER, in the 42d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 23, 1873, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12:30 P. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 12 M. and 12:30 P. M.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BETHESDA SPRING WATER, FROM WAUKESHA, is acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the only cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Indigestion, Constipation, Stone, Gravel, Disease of the Liver, and Genito-Urinary Organs. Pamphlets and analysis free by Dr. HEATH. Offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Price reduced one-quarter.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Aug. 20, James M. Miller sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Gilbert H. Crawford, Esq., referee, the lease of the three-story brick house and lot, 25 by 91.11, situate on the south side of Twenty-first-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, the lease being from the Theological Seminary for twenty-one years from May 1, 1869, at a ground rent of $250 per year, plus taxes and assessments, with covenant for one renewal for twenty-one years. Only one bid was made for the property, that being $10,000, and it was struck off to Lewellyn Edwards for that sum. No other business was transacted at the Exchange.

The following auction sale is noted to be held to-day:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at the Exchange, foreclosure sale of the house and lot, 18.9 by 100.5, on the north side of Forty-seventh-street, 262.6 feet east of Tenth-avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

Lease of 3-story brick house and lot, 25x91.11 on s. s. of 21st-st., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av. $10,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 19.

33d-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9	$500
33th-st., n. s., 186 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16x94	18,000
43d-st., s. s., 147 ft. w. of 7th-av., 17x100.4	14,575
72th-st., s. e. corner Lexington-av., 50x102.2	25,000
123d-st., n. s., 362 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18x100.11	14,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 32.2 ft. n. of 83d-st., 16x62.3	13,000
11th-av., s. w. corner 32d-st., 98.9x225	58,500
11th-av., s. w. corner 31st-st., 143.7x100; 31st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 125x98.9	72,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Canal-st., No. 176, 2 years, per year	$1,400
University-place, s. w. corner 13th-st., 10 years, per year	5,000
3d-av., No. 1,103, 10½ years, per year	1,200
3d-av., No. 2,001, store, &c., 5 years, per year	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 51 and 53 West 49th-st., 20x55x100; handsomely finished. College leasehold; price, $35,-600 each. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE, FOR FACTORIES.—620 lots with bulk-head water-front; prices low; terms easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—DAILY EXCURSIONS to this beautiful property from store No. 439 3d-av., at 12:45 o'clock; ladies unaccompanied shown every courtesy; free excursions by a special train at 2 o'clock from Hunter's Point each SUNDAY, to accommodate those who cannot go during the week; no music, no free lunch, and no deadheads, who simply go for a free ride; all sensible and prudent people who wish to own their home and can pay $10 monthly for a splendidly-improved lot in a charming village six miles from this City, are invited to apply for tickets; stone sidewalks, shade-trees, and elegant shrubbery adorn each lot; price $600 each, payable $10 monthly without interest; a liberal discount to cash buyers. Maps free. Apply for tickets to BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, Store No. 439 3d-av., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM Cromwell, deceased, Cromwell-place, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y. Finest dairy farm in Orange County; about 400 acres land in fine order and high cultivation; partly surrounding lake of 100-acre surface; within one mile of Monroe Station and village; two hours from New-York by Erie Railway; scenery magnificent; will be sold in fifty acre plots; terms liberal; no locality more desirable for country residences, Summer boarding-houses, or for farm and dairy purposes. Address JAMES W. CROMWELL, Executor, Post-office Box No. 2,024, New-York.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.—A PLACE AT Rye Neck, one mile from Mamaroneck; three-quarters from Harrison Depot; cottage house, barn, grapery, &c.; four acres of land; good healthy location; occupied by present owner for ten years past; will be sold cheap, and on favorable terms. Apply to D. A. GRANT, No. 879 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, A PLEASANT country home of seventy-six acres that have been in careful hands, and are in a high state of cultivation. For further information inquire of the owner, No. 176 Broadway. Room No. 17.

AN ELEGANT PLACE, NEAR PLAINFIELD—seventeen acres, every way desirable—will be sold far below its value; terms easy. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR sale on very easy terms, or to rent. Inquire of A. POTTER, Jr. & CO., No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE—NEW, SITELY, centrally-located hotel, facing Broadway, Clinton Hall, Cooper Institute, Bible House; over 100 suites rooms; large stores and restaurants. OWNER, 27 3d-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—DESIRABLE TWO-STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar brick house; all modern improvements, including splendid Magee elevated oven sure baking range; twenty minutes by Broadway and forty minutes by Myrtle-avenue cars from ferry; rent $360. No. 298 Stockton-st., near Yates-av.

A BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZED BROWN-STONE house on Park-av., near 38th-st., to rent furnished. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON ARE OFFERING some very desirable FURNISHED houses for the WINTER; also some first-class dwellings for sale at reasonable prices. Full lists at their offices, No. 7 Pine-st. and No. 33 East 17th-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let, in good locations, for private families and boarding purposes. COLES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL MODERN house, between 6th-av. and Broadway, 20th and 45th sts. Address, with full description and price, O. T., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE A FACtory with good water-power and two or three sets of cards and spinning machinery to follow; and would make a favorable arrangement with an intelligent machinist in the manufacture of any staple article in demand. Address COTTON, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE for private family to May 1, 1874, or longer. Address, with very full particulars, Y. Y., *Herald* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co., 172 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1873.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 13, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the banking house of the company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 5th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such, at the close of business hours on the 22d day of August, inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 11th day of September next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERican Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on the 10th of September next. The transfer-books will close on the evening of Aug. 30, and reopen on the morning of Sept. 11. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds due Sept. 1 next, will be payable on and after that date at the office of the Company. JAMES B. HODGSKIN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1873. J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KINDERGARTEN MESSENGER, A MONTHly journal of twenty-four pages, edited by ELIZABETH P. PEABODY. Devoted to introduction of the Kindergarten in America. Subscription price $1 per annum, payable in advance to the editor, Cambridge, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold COUPON AND REGISTERED CONSTRUCTION BONDS

AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS, with Sinking Fund, AND FREE FROM GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER TAXES, ISSUED ONLY ON COMPLETED ROAD,

At 90 per Cent.

AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are secured by a SINKING FUND and by a FIRST MORTGAGE, covering the Company's Line through to the PACIFIC OCEAN, with its equipment franchises, &c., including upward of 15,000,000 ACRES OF LAND donated by the Government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

J. EDGAR THOMSON and SAMUEL M. FELTON, } *Trustees of the Mortgage.*

THOMAS A. SCOTT, *President of Company.*

FIRST SERIES issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—504 miles of road.

209 Miles of Road in Operation.

From SHREVEPORT to DALLAS, and from MARSHALL to JEFFERSON.

Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of ONE MILE PER DAY. Work commenced on California Division. First section, from San Diego East, under contract.

These Bonds are entitled to the benefit of a Sinking Fund, in addition to the fund to be derived from sale of lands, of an amount equal to ONE PER CENT. on all outstanding bonds, to be deposited with the TRUSTEES annually, and by them applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds at par, as they shall be designated by lot, *at the option of the holders of the bonds so drawn*, and they are also receivable, at par and interest, in payment for any of the lands donated by the United States.

Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to the following banking-houses:

H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New-York;
EDM'D D. RANDOLPH & CO., New-York;
B. K. JAMISON & Co., Philadelphia.

CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE. PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO. Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

12 per Cent. Interest PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE—A moderate amount of good and safe MORTGAGE R. R. BONDS at 60 and interest, that will pay TWELVE PER CENT. and rise in value. For particulars address JAS. TOMPKINS, Box No. 401 N. Y. City P. O.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe.

$200,000.

Jersey City offers for sale at the Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st., City of New-York, $200,000 of her bonds, in sums of $1,000 each, having forty years to run, interest payable in the City of New-York at seven per cent., semi-annually.

July 1, 1873, the total debt of Jersey City was	$12,267,162 00
Corporation property, including past due assessments for streets and sewers	11,119,526 00
Assessed valuation of 1872	68,496,855 00
Half of the assessed value of railroad property which, by recent law, is taxable this year	11,000,000 00
Total assessed value for 1873	$79,496,855 00

Population of city about 103,000.

All private property, including banking and railroad capital, situated in Jersey City, is liable for the payment of these bonds, which are also exempt from all taxation. No better investment can be found for savings banks, life insurance companies, or for trust funds. Price ninety-eight per cent. and accrued interest.

AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Financial Agent of Jersey City, at No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Stockholders in the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company who have not assented to the sale of said railroad are hereby notified to present their certificates, or other evidences of stock, to the undersigned, at the office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., by the 1st day of October, 1873, or their right to participate in the stockholders' fund will be barred.

By order of the United States Circuit Court, District of Iowa,

GEORGE W. STANTON, JR., JOHN ELLIOTT, B. WILSON, } Committee.

AUG. 20, 1873.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Quarterly Dividend of this Company at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after Sept. 1 proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d of September.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Aug. 16, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 1 o'clock, Friday, 29th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City bonds:

$100,000 water loan, due 1904,
$100,000 water loan, due 1910.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposal for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.

The right is reserved to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the city. F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 15,114, 13,571; 100 shares each, in the name of Ascan Backus. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for. NEW-YORK, July 28, 1873.

NEW-YORK STATE GOLD SIXES, DUE 1887.—Very desirable as an investment for Savings Banks, trustees, and others. We offer a limited amount of these bonds at a price which is relatively ten per cent. below Governments. GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE CONSOLIDATED THIRTY-YEAR 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS & SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

A GREAT TRUNK LINE, constituting, with its connections, the shortest possible route between ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, and SAVANNAH; ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, NASHVILLE, and the Southern and South-eastern cities.

THESE BONDS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.

The earnings for May and June were $120,000 each, and rapidly increasing. For full particulars apply to

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

WINSLOW & WILSON, NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

HATCH & FOOTE BANKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND, AND ALLOW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

WOOD & DAVIS Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account. No. 31 Pine-st.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED. COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

NEWARK CITY SEVENS, COUPON OR REGISTERED,

A limited amount for sale by WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

GOLD!!!

ST. LOUIS CO. 6s., STATE OF MISSOURI, DUE 1893. FOR SALE AT 99, AND ACCRUED INTEREST. GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

LOUISVILLE CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. DUE IN 1903.

Interest payable January and July at Bank of America. We offer for sale $1,000,000 of these desirable Bonds, and recommend them to investors.

Price, 90 and interest.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.
NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.
HALLGARTEN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HOLDERS OF ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH Railway First Mortgage Bonds will please advise with TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS.—AMERICAN, Adriatic, Commercial, National, Resolute. For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD W. ROBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of N. Gano Dunn, Counselor at Law, No. 76 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1873.

CATHARINE E. ROBY, EDWARD NAPIER ROBY, WHITMAN V. WHITE, Executrix and Executors.

mh13-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN C. LE ROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Price, No. 200 Hudson-street, in the City of New-York, their place of transacting business, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1873.

ELIZABETH A. LE ROY, WILLIAM E. LE ROY, JAMES PRICE, Executrix and Executors, &c., of Herman C. Le Roy.

mh13-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1873.

ROSE FOX, Administratrix, and DAVID FOX and SIMON FOX, Administrators of Charles Fox, deceased.

ap10-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA ROBERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of William J. Haddock, No. 276 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1873.

WILLIAM J. HADDOCK, DAVID RAMSEY, } Executors.

je5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMNON MACVEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 143 West Tenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March, 1873.

SUSAN MACVEY, Executrix. THOMAS J. MACVEY, GEORGE W. MACVEY, } Executors.

mh27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HAMILTON ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Martin & Morrison, No. 279 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of July, 1873.

DOROTHEA ARMSTRONG, Executrix. PATRICK F. O'BRIEN, EDWARD MARTIN, } Executors.

jy31-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ORRIN J. ROSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of Cochran, McLean & Co., No. 464 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of August, 1873.

PHILANDER STEVENS, Executor.

au21-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS S. PAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Thomas Page, No. 320 West Thirty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1873.

MARY PAGE, Executrix. THOS. PAGE, Executor.

ap17-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 31 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of May, 1873.

JAMES MARSH, Executor.

my22-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOUGLAS SLOANE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place for transacting business, No. 655 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of April, 1873.

ap24-1aw6mTh* JOHN SLOANE, Executor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE FROM Steamer Seawanhaka, from Glen Cove, on Monday, Aug. 18—A TRUNK, marked "H. G." on end. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 42 East 23d-st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 9 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will be received at the same time and place for the alterations, &c., of the steam heating apparatus in Grammar School-house No. 29, in said ward.

JOHN N. MERRILL, Chairman Board of School Trustees, First Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 10 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the alterations, &c., of Primary School-house No. 293 Pearl-st.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for alterations of the steam heating apparatus in said building.

SAMUEL H. RANDALL, Chairman Board of School Trustees. Second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 11 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for cleaning and repairing the stoves, pipes, flues, &c., in said schools. TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 12 o'clock M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School-houses Nos. 20 and 42, in said ward. ALONZO TRUESDELL, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School Houses Nos. 45 and 55 in said ward. MATTHEW BIRD, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.

Plans and specifications for all of the above-named work may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party offering a proposal must be put on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,-088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,-394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SLOOP-OF-WAR AT KITTERY NAVY-YARD.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, July 30, 1873.

Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of September next, from builders or mechanics qualified to do the work, for the raising, framing, and ribboning, planking from keel to rail, ceiling, including keelsons, clamps, spirketting, and battery, to rail, putting in decks, including all bits, &c., putting on main and hammock rails, channels and chains, building store-rooms, magazines, and lockers, joiner-work inside and out, calking and scraping building quarter galleries and setting head, and painting complete, of a sloop-of-war of about 640 tons. The materials, tools, and facilities for doing the work will be furnished by the Government.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair will be at the Kittery Navy-yard on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of August next, and in connection with the Naval Constructor of that yard will meet persons desiring to make proposals for the work above mentioned, and will give all necessary explanations concerning the work to be done, and in regard to the character of the materials, tools, and facilities to be furnished by the Government.

Plans and specifications may be seen and examined by applying to the Commandant of the Kittery Navy-yard, after Aug. 1, 1873.

LETTING NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 23 5th-av., in the City of New-York, until noon of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, for grading and bridging all that portion of this company's road between the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, 205 miles.

Proposals will be received for the whole distance, or for sections of about twenty-five miles each.

For further information apply at the office of the Chief Engineer in New-York, or to Gen. T. L. Rosser, Division Engineer, Minneapolis, Minn.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Chief Engineer. NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. RICEMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John J. Riceman, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, Room No. 2, in said district, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW B. BRADY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of an order of this Court, I will sell at public auction, on the 28th day of August, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 627 Pennsylvania-avenue, in the City of Washington, D. C., all the right, title, and interest of above-named bankrupt in the photographic gallery No. 627 Pennsylvania-avenue, in the City of Washington.—New-York, Aug. 9, 1873. CHAS. GERDING, Assignee M. B. Brady.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey, at Elizabeth, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SAMUEL LIPPENCOTT, CHETWOOD BIRD, and JOHN J. MILLER, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

JOSEPH A. DAVIS, Assignee, &c.

To whom it may concern. au7-1aw3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISRAEL SCHOENBERG, ABRAHAM SCHOENBERG, and EMANUEL SCHOENBERG, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupts.—Dated New-York, August 7, 1873.

au14-1aw3wTh CLARK BROOKS, Assignee.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The sixteenth annual term of this Institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones-st., corner Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1873. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues or information, as to course of study, &c., address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

THE ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.

The course of instruction in this school commences on the FIRST TUESDAY, the 2d day of September. Apply to ISAAC EDWARDS, No. 74 State-st., Albany, N. Y.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Hon. H. E. Davies, late Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, President of the Law Faculty.—The next term begins Oct. 6, 1873. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Law Faculty, No. 25 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

"AM. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855. *Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau*

To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To *give* parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.

EIGHTEEN years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary. *No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.*

TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY AS TEACHER OF French in a boarding school; she has experience and the best City references. Address DUPONT, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A LADY FROM EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, desires an engagement as governess; teaches French, English, and music; country preferred. Address Capt. STEWART, Myrtle-st., Washington, D. C.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 16.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

110th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 15.

Principals { Dr. R. T. BACON, A. M., LL. B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Lockwood's, Putnam's, and the School.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF. BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.

School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Applications may be made personally or by letter to MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF, No. 106 West 42d-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A FAMily boarding-school. On the Harlem Railroad, eighty-five miles from New York. Full courses of seminary instruction, with preparation for college or business. Personal care in study, habits, and health.

Terms, $360 per year.
Fortieth year begins Sept. 15.

S. T. FROST, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information. THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK, Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York.

Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

MRS. GARRETSON, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873. Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE, No. 25 West 46th-st.

French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its tenth year Sept. 22. Circulars sent on application to REV. JOSEPH D. HULL.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE, BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, Great Barrington, Mass. I. and J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for boys in Southern Berkshire.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d-st.—Fourteen experienced instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MERVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.—Established 1866.—Miss Gannon's English, French, and German Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, will reopen for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianiste from London. Terms $280 per annum. Location healthy and pleasant.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, New-York, will open (after a brief vacation) on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Those desiring to arrange for seats will do well to call at the office before the 30th of August. First come best served. S. S. PACKARD, President. CHAS. CLAGHORN, Secretary.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

THE HOME INSTITUTE, NYACK, N. Y.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will open, Sept. 1, on Clinton-st., second door from 1st-av., Mr. Doran Smith's late residence. D. P. LEE, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15; number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys; a few boarders taken. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

EDWARD'S-PLACE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.; known for 20 years; send for circular; Fall term begins Sept. 17. F. HOFFMANN, Prin. and Prop. P. B. PIERCE, successor to J. Reid, Jr.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nyack, on Hudson.—The Fall term of this seminary, delightfully situated on the Hudson River, near New-York, will commence Sept. 24. For catalogue and circular, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Fourth annual session commences Sept. 8; English, classical and commercial; thorough work, salutary discipline, a pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR CHILdren, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES, will reopen Sept. 24. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, GERMAN, and French Boarding and Day School, reopens Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d-st.

MISS S. B. JOHNSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Address Mrs. C. W. BOCKEE, Principal.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 15; German a specialty.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. M. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 620 5TH-AV.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies.

Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24. all collegiate course. Number of family pupils limited.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's. BROOKLYN BRANCH, Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State. THE FALL TERM of this popular Music School begins MONDAY, Sept. 1. Private and class instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music and modern languages by the most eminent Professors, at prices within the reach of all.

Patrons are requested to make early application. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-st., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 20; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; *no charge without adequate improvement*; highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

H. C. SYMONDS WILL REOPEN HIS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, N. Y., SEPT. 3.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NEWBURG, N. Y. For circular, address the Principal.

KINDERGARTEN.

MISS HAINES and MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MME. C. MEARS, (Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,) No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.

WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

MACGREGOR HALL, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

A Family and Day School for young ladies; will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Address Miss M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, and their Kindergarten on Oct. 1. Application can be made personally or by letter, No 10 Gramercy Park. A punctual attendance of their pupils at the reopening is respectfully requested.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,) NEW-YORK.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired. The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873. LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

MISS WALTHER'S GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For YOUNG LADIES, at COLLEGE POINT, Long Island, will open Sept. 15; French and English taught by native teachers residing in the family. Only a limited number of boarders received.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will be reopen Sept. 22. Address until Sept. 1, No. 48 West 17th-st.

The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

offers to twenty-five boarding pupils superior educational advantages, and the choicest home accommodations. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,

will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y. CHARLES D. MORRIS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 16.

MISS PERINE,

No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., will reopen her English and French School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 25.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE. A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIE, } Principals.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J. Will be reopened Sept. 8.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Open day and evening for Fall pupils. Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, taught practically. Apply for particulars.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 138 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Fall term will begin Sept. 17. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MISS AYRES, No. 132 West 22d-st., will reopen her English and French School for young ladies and children, MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1873.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON. IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE. A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 1 at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MISS CRUTTENDEN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, opens Sept. 25, No. 39 West 35th-st. Special classes now forming of young ladies who have completed their school course, for lectures on Art and English Literature; also for French Readings and Conversations.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDING THE HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, combines the advantages of the family and the private tutor, with drill in the large classes of a school which sends this year forty pupils to YALE. Address WM. A. MAGILL, A. M., Nos. 126 and 128 High-st., New-Haven, Conn.

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN AND PARENTS.—Now is the time to engage desks for the coming year or quarter, at the WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.; the most select and practical in the City. Separate Evening School. Please call or write.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL, BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, Kindergarten. Boys under twelve received. No. 1,311 Park-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING-school for boys. Begins September 9. E. A. FAIRCHILD, A. P. NORTHROP.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French day school for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester County, Penn.; $260 per year; thorough instruction; homelike and healthy. Send for catalogues. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE, FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING SCHOOL for young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 15. Address Rev. ADRIEN GORY, B. D., Summit, N. J.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN WILL be resumed Sept. 15, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st. Apply from 10 to 12 M.; circulars sent on application.

A LITTLE BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn. For references and circulars, please address Mrs. M. L. READ.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, AT SING SING, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 11, 1873.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HINSDALE, (SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY,) Associated with Prof. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, AT NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK, on TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1873. Application may be made as above.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.

A thoroughly-organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE, Established 1856.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home. Send for Catalogue with full details and references.

W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Principals, Stamford, Conn.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 26 East 50th-st., (between Madison and 5th avs.,) near Central Park, where a select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,

Corner Rutherford-place and East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened for the admission of pupils of both sexes on the 9th of 9th month, (September,) 1873, under the care of the Society of Friends. The course of instruction at this school is of a most thorough and practical character, and embraces all grades of tuition, from the simple rudiments of the primary to the highest classical studies of the Academic Department. For circulars or further particulars apply at the Seminary. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 167 MADISON-AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; complete and thorough English course from the primary department to the belles-lettres class; French, German, light gymnastics &c. Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Established A. D. 1860. Reopens Sept. 24. An advanced and finishing course in all departments, providing the best opportunities of European and home schools. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

ADVANTAGES SUPERIOR. CHARGES MODERATE. NO EXTRAS.

Except art studies, and Greek. Special Class preparing for VASSAR COLLEGE at BROOKS' SEMINARY for young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Re-opens Sept. 17. Inquiries promptly answered.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL

for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving-place, corner of 18th-st. References: Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Peter Carter, Esq., Ralph Wells, Esq., Arthur B. Graves, Esq., John L. Riker, Esq.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

Classical, English, French and German, Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st-st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its seventeenth year Sept. 25, 1873. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st-st.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS. Home comforts; eighteen years' experience; small classes; references first class; $400 per annum. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, Hastings, on Hudson, Westchester County, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, A BOARDING-SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. ESTABLISHED 1854. Earnest teaching. Common-sense management. BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON, AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.

Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

YONKERS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Yonkers, on Hudson. Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will open Sept. 17, 1873. Mr. T. J. JACKSON, Principal. Send for circulars before entering elsewhere.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY,

Peekskill, N. Y., $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10.

Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., } Associate Principals.

CHESTERTHORPE, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.,

via New-Haven Railroad, a home school for young ladies. For circulars address Mrs. ANNA VERMILYE, Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

The next session will commence Sept. 17. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J.—One hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad; an eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. MILEY, instructor in mathematics and Upton's tactics, with competent instructors also in French, German and drawing. Terms, $500 per annum and no extras.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas. Hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 3. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—EIGHTH YEAR. DAY and Boarding School for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. French language, English branches, German, Spanish, classics and mathematics. Primary and Commercial Departments. Preparation for College and scientific schools.

MISS BRACKETT AND MISS ELIOT WILL reopen their Day and Boarding School for girls from six to twenty-one years of age, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 117 East 36th-st.; number limited; girls prepared for any college or university. At home after Sept. 10.

GIRARD INSTITUTE.—SELECT FRENCH, GERman, and English literary, classic, and commercial day and boarding school, No. 35 East 62d-st., near the Central Park, will reopen Sept. 15. Prospectus sent by mail. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

A GOOD HOME; PLEASANT, HEALTHY LOCAtion; solid instruction with a small number and moderate terms. Send for a circular of the Neshanic Institute for boys, Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J. Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

MISS M. F. DUVERNET WILL RESUME HER French, English, and German classes for little and older girls, at her residence, No. 46 West 32d-st., Sept. 15. A limited number of boarders received.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—OUR AIM IS parental care and thorough preparation for business or college; reference to actual patrons. Address at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD DESIRES PRIvate pupils or a position in a private school; best references in Cambridge and New-York. Address H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN THEIR Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 49 West 48th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Application may be made as above.

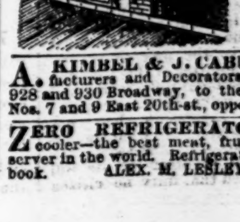
MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S HOME SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Newburg, N. Y., will begin its ninth year WED., Sept. 24. Number of pupils limited. French and German spoken in the family.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND Military Academy, Peekskill, on the Hudson.—Reopens first Monday in September. Z. S. SEARLE, Principal.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

FURNITURE.



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For warming houses and churches. Best in the world.

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ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER-cooler—the best meat, fruit, ice, and health preserver in the world. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

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From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
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Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
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CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.........Thursday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.
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and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

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CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
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Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
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JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
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M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK

*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 3	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 6
*Java, Wednesday, Sept. 10	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 13

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

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Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 27	Victoria....Sat., Sept. 13
India....Sat., Aug. 30	Columbia....Wed., Sept. 17
Italia....Wed., Sept. 3	Castalia....Sat., Sept. 20
Australia....Sat., Sept. 6	Europa....Wed., Sept. 24

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.
Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.
Drafts for any amount at current rates.
Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
ALABAMA..............Saturday, Aug. 23
PENNSYLVANIA..............Wednesday, Sept. 3
VIRGINIA..............Wednesday, Sept. 17
GEORGIA..............Wednesday, Oct. 1
and every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE..........DAURE.....Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT..........ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....Saturday, Sept. 20
VILLE DU HAVRE..........SURMONT.....Saturday, Oct. 4
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 7 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6 o'clock A. M. or on Friday evening.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN....Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN....Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR...Sept. 17, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN..........Sept. 24, 8 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD..........Oct. 1, 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, GROGAN........Saturday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE........Saturday, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON........Saturday, Sept. 13, at 10:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA, WEBSTER....Saturday, Aug. 30, at 9:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Sept. 5.—Steamer COLON, Capt. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. PARKER, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Freight for these ports received until 5 P. M. of 3d September only. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on Sept. 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.
One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Oct. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 26.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Sept. 2.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 23, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Aug. 23.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.
The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)
For Kingston, Jamaica, ATLAS, Sept. 4.
For Porto-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra and Puerto Cabello, ARIEL, Sept. 5.
For Porto-au-Prince and Carthagena, CLARIBEL, Sept. 16.
For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........Aug. 21
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)..........Aug. 28
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)..........Sept. 4
CUBA (Havana and Mexico) Noon..........Sept. 6
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE
MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.
FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

STONINGTON LINE
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.
The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.
Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.
NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 15th.....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 15th.....1:30 P. M.
Saturday, 16th..10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 16th...2:30 P. M.
Sunday, 17th.....9:30 A. M.	Sunday, 17th.....3:30 P. M.
Monday, 18th...11:30 A. M.	Monday, 18th.....4:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 19th.....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 20th.6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 20th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 21st...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 21st.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 22d.....7:00 A. M.
Friday, 22d.....3:00 P. M.	

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 19th..11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 19th.....6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 20th.7:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 19th.....4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 21st..7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 20th.3:00 P. M.
Friday, 22d.....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 21st...3:00 P. M.
	Friday, 22d.....3:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR CATSKILL.
THE FLOATING PALACE, NEW CHAMPION, Leaves Franklin-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M. Propeller ANDREW HARDER opposite days, at 5 P. M.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cts.

STEAM-BOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.
Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND IONA ISLAND.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34, every morning at 8 o'clock; 23d-st. at 8:15; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock; Sing Sing, 3:10 P. M.; arrive at New-York at 5:30.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.
From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 9:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	Rockaway Express....	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach....	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach....	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway....	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway....	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at....	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.
L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.
To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.
To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.
The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.
Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.
For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots. JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND
VIA
FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD.
Trains leave Hunter's Point for above places at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4, (express,) 5, (express,) 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Babylon at 6:20, 8:20, (express,) 8:30, 10:32 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M.
Time by express train, 1 hour 10 minutes.
Time by accommodation train, 1 hour 30 minutes.
Ferry-boats leave foot of East 34th-st., New-York, fifteen minutes before train time, and leave James-slip, foot of Chambers-st., East River, thirty minutes before train time.
Trains leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect with boats for Fire Island.
Trains leaving Babylon at 8:20 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. connect with boats from Fire Island.
AUG. 4, 1873. G. H. SHARP, Train Despatcher.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.
The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent, Newport, R. I.

MUSICAL.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS, No. 27 West 13th-st., Between 5th and 6th avs.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., and No. 33 Union-square, (Decker Bros.' Building.) For particulars apply to HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale two 12-stop pipe organs, pedal bass; one 8-stop do.; one two rows of keys, 20 stops; above warranted superior tone and finish; organs revoiced and tuned.

$200.—MAGNIFICENT 7½-OCTAVE AGRAFFE rosewood overstrung iron frame (Goldsmith) piano-forte, stool, &c.; latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOS for the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. 35th-st. and 10th-av.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Receipt-books made to any pattern.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S.—NO. 645 6TH-AV., NEAR 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) are competent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic, City and country.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—IF YOU WISH FIRST-class help, of all nationalities, any capacity, City or country, apply at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO WORK BY the day; an excellent washer and ironer, and good house-cleaner; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 353 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR NURSE.—By a very competent young woman, (Protestant); thoroughly understands chamber-work, and is an excellent waitress; is very careful and affectionate to children; will go in the country if desired. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSE-WORK.—By a young woman who is competent in every respect, and will give best reference from last employer; is a good ordinary cook; excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to moderate wages in a good steady situation. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A NEAT and tidy young French Protestant girl in a private family; has excellent references; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; wages no object for a good home; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FRENCH CHAMBER-maid and waitress; will do either, separate or together; has good City references. Seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid alone; has excellent references; is an excellent, steady servant. Seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A TIDY, ACTIVE GIRL, lately landed, as chamber-maid; will assist with children or do house-work. Apply at 157 East 52d-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands her business in every branch; makes all kinds of pastries, creams, soups, bread, biscuits, &c.; is a fine preparer of all game and fish in season; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; will work for reasonable wages, in a good permanent home; has best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-liable and competent young woman in a private family; has excellent references; understands milk and butter; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; very good cook and excellent baker; expert at desserts; no objection to a short distance in the country; will assist with the coarse washing; private family preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 30th-st., candy-store, between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A COM-petent and reliable young woman, in a private family; has excellent references; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE SWEDISH WOMAN of thirty years, as cook in a gentleman's house; is qualified to perform anything in the culinary art, either French or American; good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL OF TWEN-ty-two, to cook, wash, and iron; has good reference; is not afraid of work; can wash and iron well; makes good bread; is respectful and obliging; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over bluestore.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; expert at all kinds of meats, soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent City reference. Call at No. 315 East 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO HAS HELD for many years the position of an excellent cook, washer and ironer, and is recommended as a thoroughly competent person. Apply or address No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH COOK; can do all kinds of cooking, baking, boning, larding; makes desserts, ice-cream, side dishes; has seven years' references. Can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN; understands all kinds of family cooking; soups, jellies, cake, bread and biscuit, desserts, &c.; good reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN LATELY FROM England; lived out and done cooking in the best families at home; very neat and respectable; very good cook; or will take chamber-work and waiting; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL TO DO cooking or general house-work; is respectful and economical, a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GEN-eral House-work.—By a Protestant young woman; highly respectable; recommended for honesty and sobriety; neat and obliging; good cook, washer, and ironer; good baker; country or City. Call at 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; City or country; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 135 West 19th-st., in the candy-store.

DOMESTIC HELP
Of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOM-an as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; is neat and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONRR.—BY A RE-spectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTALE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; will assist with washing; City or country. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st., one flight up.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS boning and larding and French and English cooking; best of reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th-av.

COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION, NO. 69 East 10th-st., opposite Stewart's, has several reliable Southern colored servants on hand.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE American Protestant young woman; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; will give best references; has had seven and a half years' experience in last place; will not go in the country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND competent young woman in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; understands milk and butter; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND WAIT-ress.—By a respectable and competent young girl in a private family; has excellent references; is willing and obliging; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG GERMAN GIRL, fifteen years old, to do house-work and take care of children; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PRESBYTERIAN WOM-an a home where she would make herself useful; good City reference. Address Park, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPE-tent woman, French, as lady's-maid, seamstress and hair-dressing; understands her duties in every respect; is highly recommended and speaks English. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL who has learned and been taught thoroughly all the duties of her calling; best of testimonials given. Call or address No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—WASHING AND IRONING IN HER own house, or to go out by the day, by a very respectable woman; highly recommended. Call at No. 1,237 2d-av., between 64th and 65th sts., third floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOM-an; excellent laundress; French fluting, box-plaiting, polishing, and every kind of ladies' and gents' fine washing; can take a head laundress' place; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; understands her business. Can be seen at her present employer's, Mr. Windmullir, No. 422 West 22d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant German girl as first-class laundress in a private family; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 69 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED woman a good, steady place as infant's nurse, to bring up by the bottle; is very neat; kind disposition; would take full charge; comes highly recommended; moderate wages. Apply at No. 602 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE. Call at No. 422 West 32d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker, to go out by the day or week; cuts and fits ladies' dresses; or would take a permanent situation; is a first-class operator; best City references. Call at or address for three days No. 145 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROT-estant woman, as first-class waitress; understands getting up of salads, &c., thoroughly; has five years' City reference; City or country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS waitress, or waitress and chamber-maid or chamber-maid; is competent and willing; has eighteen months' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY TWO SIS-ters; one to go out by the day to do washing and ironing, and the other to take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing; clothes will be carefully attended to and neatly finished. Call for two days at No. 238 East 54th-st., near 2d-av., fourth floor, back.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.
In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

WANTED—HORSES TO BOARD. ADDRESS C., Box No. 42, Hastings, on Hudson, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young lady, of education and refinement, a situation as nursery governess and seamstress in a Christian family; would be willing to assist the lady in household duties; can give the best of references as to respectability and capability; also, at the same place, a tidy, willing girl as nurse and to assist with sewing. Address A. B. C., Station M, Inwood, New-York City.

MALES

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife on a gentleman's or farmer's place; the man understands farming, plain gardening, care of horses, &c.; the wife as cook or to do general house-work; both are reliable and trustworthy persons, and not afraid of work; best of reference. Call or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENG-lish Protestant man, aged twenty-eight years; is well acquainted with the care and driving of horses; can also milk, do gardening, build fires, and do most kinds of work about a place; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, OR GROOM.—Do the work of a gentleman's place thoroughly; understands the care of horses, carriages, stock, and milk; good, careful driver; highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability; nine years in his last place; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a most thorough groom and good steady driver; City or country; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address Coachman, at Mr. Brewster's, East 25th-st., near Lexington-av.

COACHMAN, FARMER, &c.—BY AN AMER-ican Protestant man, aged thirty-five years, married, no children; is well experienced as farmer; also as coachman, gardener, &c.; wife is a good seamstress; would live in cottage; best reference. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RE-spectable man, aged thirty years, who can do all kinds of out-door gardening, including cold graperies; is also a very good driver and groom, and can milk and tend furnace; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PRO-cure a situation for his coachman; has been with present employer six years; is sober, honest, trustworthy; careful driver, and one of the best horsemen in the country. Address E. K., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, who can groom and drive horses, milk, help in garden, mow lawn, blacken boots, tend furnace, &c.; good recommendation. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English,) one who thoroughly understands his business, in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN OF MUCH practice; experience, twenty-five years' City driving; undoubted City reference; no incumbrance; City or country. Address J. C., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; nine years' reference from last place; his employer gone to Europe. Address J. C., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS COLOR-ed waiters and coachmen; also, men and boys wanting more of a home than wages, can be supplied immediately at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

FARMER, COACHMAN, AND PLAIN GAR-dener—Cook, &c.—By a man and wife; no children; man is a good coachman and groom; also, can milk, take care of poultry, cows, do gardening, farm-work, &c.; wife is a good cook; also, a nice washer and ironer, and can do general house-work; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER—DAIRY, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, AS farm manager; wife can manage dairy; good references. Address H. M. D., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

FOOTMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG Scotchman lately landed, who can act as footman and groom, also drive horses, clean silver, tend furnace, blacken boots; he has good old country recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—IS WELL AC-quainted with the care and driving of horses; spent two years in a large greenhouse in New-England; would go to any part of the country at moderate salary. Address Z., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN EXPERIENCED IN ALL branches of vegetable and flower gardening, green-house and hot-house, cold and hot graperies, laying out pleasure-grounds, &c.; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—IS COMPETENT IN EVERY DE-partment; would take charge of a small place; has a small family. Address T. A., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, SIN-gle, who understands the business in all its branches. Address R., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

GROOM, FOOTMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG Scotchman, lately landed, who can act as footman and groom; also drive horses, clean silver, tend furnace, blacken boots; has good old country recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

PORTER.—BY A RESPECTABLE, HONEST, SOBER man, as porter in a store; has served his last employer nine years. Address J. J. M., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGLISH-man as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; is neat and nice-looking, sober and honest; has unexceptional references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG MAN, AS waiter in a private family; not long in this country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class references. Address A. N., No. 150 East 20th-st.

WATCHMAN OR JANITOR.—THE BEST REF-erence given, also any amount of security; none but bankers and warehousemen need apply. Address T. C., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A LIGHT, FANCY GOODS WHOLE-sale business, a young man about sixteen to eighteen years of age; must be quick and correct with the pen, and furnish good reference. Address in hand-writing of applicant, H. T., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TAILOR; SINGLE MAN, AND QUALI-fied to cut, and take charge; none but sober men with undoubted reference will be heard. Apply to the Superintendent of the House of Refuge, Randall's Island.

LINEN SALESMAN WANTED—A GOOD OPEN-ing for a steady, reliable man, who can influence some trade. Address, giving experience, reference, &c., Y. A. B., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK who writes neatly and distinctly, and is quick at figures. Apply by letter to Post-office Box No. 1,461, stating references.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID IN an American family; a competent girl with good recommendations. Call at No. 19 East 37th-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock. No Irish.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE WELL REC-ommended, and accustomed to sickness, to wait on three children. Call on Thursday at No. 89 Madison-av., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—GEORGE HEYMAN, SOLOMON HEYMAN, and ALEXANDER MACK, plaintiffs, against ROBERT MOORES, defendant.—Summons, for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City and County of New-York, at his office, Court-house, City Hall Park, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and forty-seven dollars, with interest from the 10th day of May, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1873. NEWCOMBE & LEVENTRITT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the Court-house, City Hall Park, the 16th day of July, 1873.—Dated New-York, July 16, 1873.
NEWCOMBE & LEVENTRITT,
jy17-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against JACOB VOORHIS, JR., Mary N. Hughes, Jean Wierner, Jean Wiener, Ferdinand Heilberg, Ernestine Hoffmyer, Thomas Mackellar, George R. Dutton, John J. Knoeppel.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1873.
TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 258 Broadway, New-York.
The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 25th day of July, 1873.
TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER,
jy31-law6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
MONMOUTH PARK.
EXTRA MEETING.
Three days' racing postponed until
SATURDAY, Aug. 23,
TUESDAY, 26th, and
WEDNESDAY, 27th.
Steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK leaves Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st., at 11:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

VOKES

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.
EVERY NIGHT
and at the
SATURDAY MATINEE,
the inimitable
VOKES FAMILY
in their new AMERICAN PLAY,
FUN IN A FOG,
declared by the Press and the public to be the
BEST PIECE IN THE VOKES' REPERTOIRE.
Preceding which every night the admirable two-act drama,
OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.
TO AVOID THE CRUSH AT THE DOORS IN THE EVENING SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Places may be secured
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Mail or telegraph orders will receive prompt attention.
SATURDAY, AUG. 23,
SECOND
FUN IN A FOG
MATINEE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. THOMPSON TROUPE.
OPENING NIGHT
For the Autumn and Winter Season will be on
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 25,
When the world-famed "Peerless Queen of Burlesque,"
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON,
and
HER NEW ORGANIZATION,
Will commence an engagement limited to five weeks, in a new extravaganza in two acts by George Fawcett Rowe, entitled
MEPHISTO
and the FOUR SENSATIONS,
Introducing all the new company, new scenery, new costumes, new properties, new music. Everything new, and the most
NOVEL AND EXPENSIVE SPECIALTIES
Ever presented in one performance in the United States.
Box-office for booking places will open on Thursday, the 21st inst., at the Theatre.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THOUSANDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION.
TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.

THE BLACK CROOK.

BALLETS, COSTUMES, SCENERY, MUSIC, ENTIRELY NEW.
MATT MORGAN'S GRAND ALLEGORICAL PICTURES.
REGAMEY, THE CARICATURIST.
DAVIES, THE VENTRILOQUIST.
THE PERSIAN TWIN SISTERS VERDAY.
THE LONDON MADRIGAL BOYS.
MARTIN'S MECHANICAL HEAD.
250 CORYPHEES AND AUXILIARIES.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SALVINI SEASON.
OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, SEPT. 16.
THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
for a SERIES of TWENTY (20) PERFORMANCES by
SIGNOR TOMMASO SALVINI,
THE GREAT ITALIAN TRAGEDIAN,
and his complete Italian Dramatic Company will open on MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, at the office of the Salvini Administration, Room No. 7, Steinway Hall.
Subscription Nights—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. W. ALBAUGH.
ANOTHER IMMENSE SUCCESS.

EVENING AT 8, The Talented Artists, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. ALBAUGH, In the new Drama of POVERTY FLAT; or, CALIFORNIA IN '49.	AFTERNOON AT 2, The Young Tragedian, Mr. E. T. STETSON, In Renauld's New Emotional Drama of PABLO; OR, THE CUBAN BRIDE.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

By the popular steamer
ARROWSMITH,
From Pier No. 36 East River, at 9 and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M., through the East River and Long Island Sound to
SEA CLIFF GROVE,
Where, besides the unsurpassed facilities for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., a beautiful and
FREE GROVE
Is fully provided with Spring water, Tables, Seats, &c., &c., for the use of all Church, Sunday-school, family, and other orderly excursionists.
No spirituous liquors or disorderly persons are permitted on the grounds.
Tickets may be secured on steamer. For the trip 50 cents; children half price.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
LONG BRANCH RACES.
STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK
WILL MAKE AN
EXTRA TRIP AT 11:30 A. M.,
AUG. 20, 22, AND 23.
Races will commence at 2 P. M., or on arrival of the train.
RETURNING, a train will leave the Park for Long Branch ONLY, at 4:15 P. M., or at the termination of the races.
PASSENGERS FOR NEW-YORK will take the train LEAVING LONG BRANCH AT 6:13 P. M., connecting with STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK, ARRIVING IN NEW-YORK 7:45 P. M.
Music by Keating's band.
M. W. SERAT, Superintendent.
JOHN F. COLE, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE removed temporarily to No. 391 West-st., above Christopher-st. Steamer Wyoming, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Caledonia, and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island, and Eaglewood.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TIN AND STOVE STORE FOR SALE—THE store, stock, tools, fixtures, and good-will of an established and profitable business in a first-rate location, for sale for a party having a capital of $8,000 to $10,000, and understanding this business; this is a first-rate opening. For location, and particulars, inquire at office of BRUCE & COOK, No. 190 Water-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

A RARE CHANCE.—A SPLENDID RETAIL DRUG and fancy goods business for sale, in Golden City, Colorado; average daily sales, cash, $45; stock all fresh and choice, amounting to about $5,000; change of climate the only possible excuse for selling. Address A. E. TAFT & CO., Golden City, Col.

$10,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED on good security, in a well-established manufacturing business; twenty per cent. guaranteed; principals only will be noticed. Address A. B. C., Station D.

A SHOE-STORE ON A LEADING THOROUGH-fare in the City for sale, doing a fine and a good paying business. For particulars address W. M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (THURSday,) Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, within their store fresh Palermo, Naples, and Messina Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Napoli, and can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River; also, 2,700 boxes Menton Lemons ex steam-ship Minnesota, and can be seen at Pier No. 46 North River.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
90,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—SIN-gle, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th-av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SKIN DISEASES A SPECIALTY.
CHLOASMA—LIVER SPOTS.
Symptoms.—Light, yellow, green, red, or brown spots appear on the face, forehead, neck, breast, and limbs.
ACNE—(PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS.)
Symptoms.—Hard, small pimples, (containing a little matter,) with black points, most numerous on the cheeks, forehead, and nose of both sexes.
The above, and all diseases of the skin, cured by Dr. J. M. VAN DYKE.
Office, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, No. 6 West 16th-st., New-York.
Gazette on Skin Diseases free.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, by Dr. VERGNES, the inventor, established twenty-six years, for rheumatism, debility, impurity of blood, and nervous disorders. No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD WANTED.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—FROM OCT. 15 to May 1, on second or third story, by a gentleman, wife, child, and maid; parlor, dining-room, one double, one single bedroom adjoining; room for maid; private table; apartments completely and handsomely furnished; state lowest terms; location between 15th and 40th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; none but those having above accommodations, and able to give a first-class table, need apply; references required. Address Post-office Box No. 1,064 New-York City.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife; location between 18th and 36th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; second or third story front rooms required. Address M. M. C., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a quiet private family; no other boarders; permanent if suited; references exchanged. Address W. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD, second-story room, in private family; centrally located; $70 per month. Address PERMANENT, No. 54½ West 32d-st., *Times* Up-town Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS WISH-ing a comfortable home in the country, in a farm-house, shaded by large trees, can address J. W., Hudson, Columbia County, New-York. Box No. 237.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Begins at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
IMMEDIATE AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS of the production of Shakespeare's most fascinating fairy spectacle,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
Characters by Mr. G. L. Fox, M. A. Kennedy, D. H. Harkins, Cyril Searle, James Taylor, Mr. Manley, Frank Hardenberg, Charles Leclercq, J. W. Jennings, C. K. Fox, W. H. Hamilton, Miss Marguerite Chambers, Adelaide Lennox, Nina Varian, Fanny Hayward, Annie Kemp Bowler, Little May Templeton, ("Puck,") Saidee Vivian, &c.
ALL OF MENDELSSOHN'S EXQUISITE MUSIC!
A TROUPE OF FIFTY BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN!
Magnificent new scenery, closing with a GRAND TRANSFORMATION!!!
The enthusiastic demonstrations by immense and critical audiences, seconded by the unanimous expressions of the Press, pronounce
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
as here produced, one of the most delightful entertainments the stage has yet afforded.
EVERY EVENING the spectacle will be preceded by THRICE MARRIED.
SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 1:30,
MATINEE OF MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
Admission $1 to all parts of the house, including a reserved seat. Special SATURDAY NIGHT bill, MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM and LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
*** Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in his grand emotional play,
in five acts,
MIMI,
in which Miss Kitty Blanchard, Mrs. P. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. James M. Hardie, Mr. H. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear,
The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.
MIMI MATINEE, Aug. 23.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Sale of Secured Seats for the
FIRST WEEK OF MLLE. AIMEE
And Famous Reorganized Opera Bouffe Company,
And the
Grand Parisian Success,
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT,
begins THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock, and will continue every day from 8 to 5. Admission, ONE DOLLAR. Reserved seats, ONE DOLLAR EXTRA.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 14, at 8.
GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.
Admission, 75 cents.
Package tickets not admitted on Thursday evenings

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BOARDING IN NEW-YORK CITY.—ONE OF the most desirable places in the City for transient or permanent boarding is at the Home of Health, Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th-st., near Madison-square, between Broadway and 6th-av. Elegant suites and single rooms. Table excellent. Turkish, electric, and other baths. Board is given with or without rooms and rooms with or without board. Transient boarders or lodgers received at all times, day or night.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th-av.—Handsomely-furnished suites of apartments, consisting of parlor, three bedrooms, and bath, with private table; also, smaller suites, without private table.

HANDSOME FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, with board; also, single rooms for gentlemen; table d'hôte at 6 P. M. No. 18 West 14th-st., near 5th-av.

HANDSOME FLOORS AND APARTMENTS with or without private table; also, furnished rooms without board, and for house-keeping, registered at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS—BOARD IF RE-quired; No. 10 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.; family small; to agreeable party terms to suit; best reference required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 347.—SECOND FLOOR, (AL-tered so that there are no dark rooms;) also, rooms on third and fourth floors; unexceptionable table. References exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with first-class board, fine, large rooms, handsomely furnished; all modern conveniences. No. 150 West 34th-st.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH-ST., FOUR DOORS FROM Gilsey House, entire second floor to rent, en suite or singly, with board; single rooms for gentlemen.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO TWO single gentlemen in a private family; very desirable location. Inquire at No. 168 West 34th-st.

SUITE OF ROOMS, (ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR,) with board, to a family of adults. No. 58 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; best reference.

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.—TWO SUITES OF rooms, elegantly furnished, to let to families, with private table: also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 10 EAST 33D-ST.—A HANDSOMELY FUR-nished second floor, with or without private table; also, rooms on third and fourth floors.

NO. 31 MADISON-AV., FOURTH DOOR BELOW Union League Club.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, with unexceptionable breakfast.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, parlor floor; also, second floor, five connecting rooms, with or without private table.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 314.—LARGE AND SINGLE rooms, with or without board; references required.

ELEGANT SPACIOUS SECOND FLOOR; PRI-vate table or board; first class. No. 33 West 33d-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
West Point Hotel

will remain open until Oct. 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

FIFTIETH SEASON.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Open from June 10 to Oct 1.
Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.
JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
After a very busy season we shall now have a few desirable vacant rooms, single and en suite, and parties desirous of visiting this delightful locality will find this the pleasantest part of the year. Circulars sent free. Terms reasonable. Rooms can be secured by telegraph in advance. IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

HIGH FALLS HOTEL.
Rowing on the Delaware, new boats free to guests; trouting in the mountain streams, fishing on the river and lakes, beautiful drives and walks; grand water-falls, pure mountain air; no mosquitoes, no chills and fever. PHILIP F. FULMER, Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn.
Refers to George Matthews, No. 127 East 79th-st.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND.
Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON, N. Y.
Will remain open until October 1.
Terms reasonable. Apply or address
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,
eleven miles from City Hall, will remain open during month of September. Special terms made for Fall months. Address COZZENS & MURRAY.

OLD DOMINY HOUSE,
FIRE ISLAND, LONG ISLAND.
First-class accommodations for families for August and September.
S. P. CONKLIN, Proprietor.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONT-ROSE STATION, N. J.—A few rooms, recently vacated, to let with board, at this popular first-class hotel; to parties desiring the best of accommodation at one of the healthiest and most accessible hotels near New-York; sixty minutes from foot of Barclay-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad; thirty-six trains daily.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.
MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL RE-treat for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., NOW open for permanent or transient boarders.
E. N. WARDWELL, Proprietor.

THE TENTH EXCURSION.

THE SEVENTH WARD CHILDREN.

RAINY WEATHER NO BAR TO THEIR PLEASURE—NEARLY 1,800 BOYS AND GIRLS GO UP THE SOUND.

At the hour of sunrise, yesterday, the weather was very like to that of Saturday last, for though it was cloudy and the air full of mist, the rifts in the heavy banks of clouds overhead gave some promise of a fine day. It was under these circumstances that the barge and tug engaged for the tenth children's excursion (known as the Bank Clerks' Excursion, these gentlemen having contributed the necessary amount to defray the expenses,) moved from their moorings and proceeded up the North River to Thirtieth-street. Scarcely had the gangways been made ready when a long line of children from the Wayside Industrial School came marching down to the boat. When they were all on board the ticket-takers reported 320 present. The sky became overcast at that moment, but with so promising a beginning as to numbers the manager gave the order to cast off and proceed to the foot of Market-street for the Seventh Ward children. In due time the manager and the band arrived at the Madison-street Police Station, when it began raining quite briskly. Finding the street overflowing with boys and the police station full of girls, the manager coincided with Acting Capt. Slater that it was best not to disappoint the youngsters.

As the word to march was given, the children obeyed with loud cheers, and, as if in sympathy with the occasion, the clouds suddenly broke away again and the rain ceased. The band struck up the familiar tune of "Down in a Coal Mine." The refrain was immediately taken up by the 1,400 children moving down the street, their fresh young voices making dingy old Madison-street vocal with melody. At the sound of the band and the mighty chorus following it, all the neighborhood turned out to see the children start, the crowd being at one time so great that the column was compelled to halt until the police could clear a passage. Down Madison-street, past Rutgers and Pike to Market, the boys and girls marched in gleeful mood. They were nearly all ragged and barefooted, some were bareheaded, yet they seemed to be just as happy as though they were finely dressed. They were going on the picnic, that was sufficient for them; and though the day was not as bright with sunshine as was to be wished, still their young hearts were filled with sunshine of their own making.

"I don't care if it does rain," exclaimed one of the girls, "the boat's big enough." "'Cause," responded her companion, "we can't get wet if it rains; but I guess it won't, now the band's a-playing."

So they went on their way rejoicing, and the spectators cheered them from doorstep and window, the feeling of joy being contagious despite the weather. In due time the barge was reached, and all the children were soon safe on board, the gang-planks being hauled in as the ticket collector reported 1,443 additional received, thus making the full number 1,763. The wharf was densely thronged with people, who cheered with hearty good-will as the barge moved slowly away, the children of course returning the compliment with interest. But they soon found something else to occupy their minds, for the call to breakfast was sounded. "What'll we get?" was then the cry. "Buttered rolls and milk," was the answer. "Oh, won't that be bully!" and then the girls fell into line as obediently as if they were playing together. In a few minutes the boys found themselves also moving toward the tables, so that in a very short time every little mouth was busy, and the cheering stopped as if by magic. When the meal had been served the band began to play again, and the fun grew fast and furious. Steamer after steamer whistled as they passed, and the passengers cheered the children, at least that was what they were apparently doing, though no sound reached the barge, so vociferous were the youngsters in their response.

As the party passed Fort Schuyler it began to rain again in a showery and uncertain manner, but when the grove was reached it was again clear, so the children were sent on shore to the dancing platform to see the Punch and Judy show, of which they had seemingly heard so much. There, safely under cover, the performance proceeded so successfully that another brief shower came and went without the little spectators being aware of the fact. As soon as ever the wonderful drama of Punch was over the entire party marched back to the barge, to the music of the band, and were for the third time given sandwiches, a nice cup of good lemonade being added to the treat. Care being taken to furnish each child with an ice-cream ticket, that important item in the day's bill of fare was entered upon as soon as the barge was safely started on her homeward trip. In addition to the generous dish of cream, each boy and girl received a large piece of delicious sponge-cake, the entire feast being evidently a great and wondrous surprise. One little fellow, with a pair of very sharp eyes in his head, asked the manager how much the cream and cake cost, evidently with an eye to business. "About $150, my boy," replied the gentleman; "What do you think of that?" "Jiminy! Ain't that a lot of money!" And so he went his way, with cake in one hand and cream in the other, in a brown study over the information he had received. It was noticeable that many such questions were asked by the boys during the day, and they appeared to derive a new pleasure at knowing that so much money had been expended for their enjoyment. Dr. Thoms and his assistants of the medical staff found no patients to look after, for, with the exception of a little fellow who fell and made his nose bleed, no cases for hospital were reported. The one patient mentioned was soon rendered convalescent by a liberal use of water, which revealed the fact that he was very fair in complexion, a discovery which would not have been made had he not been washed. One little lame girl, who moved about on tiny crutches, was undoubtedly the happiest child on board, for she had been for weeks stretched upon a bed of pain. As every new scene or feature of the trip came up in its turn, the little cripple clapped her hands and laughed and sung, forgetting for the time that she could not dance like other girls. A cosy seat was provided for her, and many an eye among the adults was dimmed on witnessing her unaffected glee and delight. Perhaps the most curious pair of boys on board were a couple of deaf mutes. They came steadily on in the line at breakfast, but did not heed the sudden order of an officer to halt, as the movement became clogged for a moment. Repeating the command, the policeman was startled by the sudden use of the sign-language, and as their fingers moved rapidly in the air, they were permitted to pass. The writer watched these mutes for some time, for it was interesting to see the way they enjoyed themselves. When the children cheered some passing steamer, and the ear was dinned with the hoarse whistles and the shouts, it was melancholy to think that these two boys stood together alone in a world of their own and of silence.

The homeward trip was accomplished in good time, so that the Seventh Ward children marched home at 6 o'clock, and were dismissed happy and contented. They were surprised to hear that in the City it had rained all day, and, as none of them had got wet, the picnic was deemed a wonderful affair. The school children also reached their homes in good season.

Rev. William McKee, Mr. Henry King, and the teachers of the Wayside Industrial School were present, and rendered much assistance. The officers, as usual, were thorough in their work, and their services were invaluable. Sergt. L. S. Slater, of the Seventh Precinct, headed the list, with Officers Carns, O'Connell, Beam, Lahart, Schwarz, Christopher, and Slauson, with Roundsman Meade, and Officers Bendon, Connor, Fisher, Speight, and Hunt, of the City Hall Police.

The following were the expenses of the day:

Barge, tug, and boats	$135 00
Band	60 00
Steward and waiters	38 00
Punch and Judy	10 00
Stage hire	3 00
Extra help	7 50
Steward's stores	17 70
280 quarts ice-cream	98 00
320 quarts milk	19 20
1,500 pounds ice	3 00
Citric acid	3 00
Lemons	15 40
Printing	21 50
Cartage	4 25
Medical supplies	2 80
Coffee and tea	3 34
Wharfage	2 00
Sugar	16 00
Sandwiches, rolls, and cake	191 25
Petty cash	18 20
Total	$669 14

This makes the pro rata cost for each of the 1,763 children taken a fraction less than thirty-eight cents.

BROOKLYN CONSOLIDATION.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS—THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

The commission appointed to consider the question of consolidating the county towns of Flatlands, New-Lotts, Flatbush, Gravesend and New-Utrecht with the City of Brooklyn, met yesterday afternoon in the Supervisor's Chamber of the Court-house, Brooklyn, Hon. John A. Lott presiding, and all the members of the commission were present except Mr. Baylis. Mr. George C. Bennett, Chairman of the Committee on the Consolidation, with a few preliminary remarks, presented the following document as the report of the committee, and moved that it be laid on the table and printed for the use of the members, the consideration of the merits to be brought up at the next meeting of the commission:

ARTICLE I. On the terms of consolidating the City of Brooklyn and the towns of Kings County into one municipal government, and the division of the territory therein into wards.

SECTION 1. The public property of the present City of Brooklyn, and of each of the county towns, shall be appraised at its present market value. The amount of the debts of each locality being ascertained, the amount of the appraised value of its public property, or other assets, shall be deducted from the amount of the debt, if any there be, of each, and the amount of such debts, equal to the amount of the assets, shall become a common debt upon the whole city, and the property shall become the common property of the whole city.

SEC. 2. The phrase "public property," as herein used, shall be understood and construed to refer only to such property as is, under the laws, liable to saly under judgment and execution.

SEC. 3. That in the adjustment of the existing debts and credits of the present divisions of the county, each town, and the present City of Brooklyn, shall be, as between each other, liable only for its own indebtedness, and entitled to its own property, and taxation to defray the principal and interest of such existing indebtedness shall be levied and assessed accordingly; but all the rights, interests, property, claims, and demands whatsoever, belonging to, or to accrue to the towns and present City of Brooklyn, shall belong to and be vested in the City of Brooklyn as proposed to be consolidated, and all responsibilities of either the towns or city in favor of third parties shall be assumed by, and may be enforced against, the City of Brooklyn, as proposed to be consolidated.

SEC. 4. Such towns as shall have a balance in their favor shall be credited with the same in the tax-levy of the ensuing year, and such as have public property in excess of their indebtedness shall be credited in the annual tax-levy with the rents or interest accruing from such property.

SEC. 5. The wards of the present City of Brooklyn shall be subject to the same and a like rate of taxation for municipal purposes.

SEC. 6. The county towns or agricultural wards shall be subject to taxation alike with the whole city in the general expenses aforesaid, except as herein otherwise provided, for lighting streets, and the expense of the Fire, Police, Water, and Health Departments.

SEC. 7. In all levies of taxes or assessments on property in the several towns, real estate not divided up, or set apart, or used as building lots, shall be as now, as agricultural lands.

SEC. 8. The people of any town or portion thereof may, whenever they shall desire, form a district, and, upon a petition of a majority of the owners of the property to be taxed therefor, the Common Council shall include said district within the territory chargeable with the expense of street lighting and the Water, Fire, Police, and Health Departments of the City of Brooklyn, or any or all of them, and thereupon said district shall be made liable for its proportionate share of the cost of establishing and maintaining the same.

SEC. 9. The City of Brooklyn shall be divided into wards, as is now proveded by law, (except that the dividing line between the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Wards shall by the centre of Division-avenue,) and each of the county towns shall constitute a ward of the proposed consolidated city, and be known as the Twenty-sixth or New-Lotts Ward, the Twenty-seventh or Flatlands Ward, the Twenty-eighth or Flatbush Ward, the Twenty-ninth or Gravesend Ward, and the Thirtieth or New-Utrecht Ward.

SEC. 10. Public highways in the county towns shall be maintained at the expense of said towns, except where otherwise now provided by law, and except that when streets are opened, or graded, paved or macadamized, the expense thereof shall be assessed and collected, as provided in relation to like improvements in the present City of Brooklyn.

At the suggestion of the President of the Commission, and the Chairman of the Consolidation Committee, the clerk of the commission was authorized to add to the exception in the ninth section the following words:

"And also that the Twenty-second Ward shall include the whole of Prospect Park, and that part of Franklin-avenue lying southerly thereof, between Ocean-avenue and the westerly boundary of Prospect Park."

The amendment having been so added, the report was ordered to be printed. Commissioner Driggs moved that Judge Lott be added to the Committee on Consolidation, as in the further labors of the committee his experience would be found of great value. Carried. All the committees were instructed to convene at the Court-house on Monday next, to prepare their final reports and hand them to the clerk to be printed in time for the next meeting of the commission.

The commission then adjourned to Wednesday next.

FACTS ABOUT PACIFIC MAIL.

At a meeting of directors of the Pacific Mail Company, held yesterday, Mr. Henry G. Stebbins was elected to fill a vacancy in the board, caused by the resignation of John M. Burke. Mr. Stebbins is a large stockholder in Pacific Mail, and is well known to the business community. It is understood that there are to be two or three more changes in the direction at an early day, caused by resignations. Among the names strongly urged by some of the stockholders are Francis S. Kiddy, Mr. Guion, of Williams & Guion, Mr. Alexander, of the Havana line, and Mr. McCready, of the Old Dominion line. The Ocean Queen will leave to-day for Aspinwall, with a full cargo. The Colima and Colon, two of the newly completed iron steamers, are now lying at the Canal-street docks. The Colima is intended for the China trade and the Colon to run between New-York and Aspinwall. The Acapulco and Grenada, two other iron steamers, are being fitted up at the docks at Ninth-street and East River. These are intended to ply between San Francisco and Panama. They will be ready for their trial trips in about four weeks. The "bull" clique point to these facts as indicative of growing prosperity in the affairs of the company, and predict fabulous profits from the employment of iron instead of wooden steamers. So far experience has shown that it is impossible to work the immense side-wheelers which are owned by the Pacific Mail Company at a profit in the face of the growing competition of other companies, whose ships are built of iron and economize in the use of coal, which is at present one of the greatest expenses of the Pacific Mail Company. The new iron steamers which are now nearly ready for use, it is claimed, only use one-third of the coal required for an old side-wheeler of the same tonnage, and carry one-half more freight.

The "bear" clique in Pacific Mail aver that although the statements in regard to the greater profits from iron steamers are correct, yet these ships will not be ready for use in time to help the company out of its financial difficulties, which are at present extremely pressing. They point to the failure of the directors to negotiate a loan, and say that were it not for the action of some of the board who are long of the stock, in temporarily assisting the company, it would before this have been thrown into bankruptcy. Even now, they say that these directors are only looking to market their stock, much of which was bought at figures all the way down from sixty-four, and as soon as they can sell out at a profit they will lose their interest in the prosperity of the company. The bull clique respond to these latter statements by averring that the company is now about to obtain a loan upon its real estate in San Francisco, and that negotiations are nearly completed for the sale of four of their old side-wheelers, by which sufficient money will be realized to tide over the pressing financial difficulties.

JUDGE FOWLER'S BACK PAY.

As announced in yesterday's TIMES, Mr. Maxwell, of the Sheriff's office, has made an extensive levy on City property to satisfy a judgment obtained by Justice Fowler against the Controller for payment of $10,000 salary as District Judge. The property seized consists of the pictures in the Governor's room of the City, the fire-engine at the corner of Chambers and Centre streets, and the furniture in the Controller's office. Notice of the sale of the property by auction will be shortly announced, and unless the claim be adjusted it will be sold. Judge Fowler conversed with a TIMES reporter yesterday in relation to his claim against the City. He said that he gave no instructions to the Sheriff or his deputies to make a levy upon the property which was seized by order of Under Sheriff Stevens to satisfy the judgment he obtained against the City. The Sheriff, he said, acted on his own volition in selecting the property. When spoken to about the counter claim set up by Controller Green for $30,000, being the amount which Judge Fowler is reported to have retained, in connection with certain proceedings in the Surrogate's Court, the Judge said that he was willing to meet that issue any time, and had been ready to do so for years past. The Judge added that he has obtained another judgment for $7,000 against the City, and that notice of the judgment will be served to-day. This judgment is also for his salary up to last May.

SLAVERY IN NEW-YORK.

THE ITALIAN TASK-MASTER.

EXAMINATION OF THE CAPTURED PADRONE IN THE UNITED STATES COURT—THE BOY JOSEPH'S ABDUCTION AND SUFFERINGS.

The examination in the case of Vincenzo Motto, the Italian padrone charged with holding the boy Joseph in a condition of involuntary servitude, was commenced yesterday, before United States Commissioner Osborn. The examination took place in the District Court-room, and through the kindness of Mr. Purdy, Assistant District Attorney, was conducted by Mr. John M. Lewis, counsel for the Italian Colony, assisted by Mr. Horace P. Wilds. When the Commissioner opened the examination the court-room was well filled. Besides the prisoner and the witnesses there were present a number of the Crosby-street padroni, who watched the proceedings with great interest. Mr. H. D. Monochesi was also present, and watched the proceedings in the interest of the leaders of the movement. When the proceedings were opened Capt. Cæsar Moreno was sworn as interpreter, and the first witness called was the boy Joseph. This child, whose troubles have excited so much comment, is a bright cheerful-looking boy of about twelve years of age. He has but a limited knowledge of the English language, but when he came upon the stand he seemed to appreciate the circumstances of his position fully, and was evidently prepared to testify truthfully to the extent of his knowledge. The boy was examined by Mr. Lewis, and testified that he was twelve years of age, and that he had been in this country about three years. He said he came to New-York with his master, and when asked to point him out, he immediately indicated the prisoner, Vincenzo Motto. Joseph was then told by counsel to tell all he knew about his coming to this country, whereupon he related the story of his abduction from the home of his parents. He said that his mother was dead, but he had lived with his father, who had always treated him well, in the village of Caldiello, near Naples. He never knew Vincenzo Motto in Italy, but had met him once at his father's house. Upon this occasion Motto asked the boy to accompany him home, promising to give him some presents, and that he should go back to his father in the morning. It would appear that the boy's father was not about when this proposal was made, for the boy accompanied his false friend. Motto did not take the boy to his house as he had promised, but, on the contrary, took him into the country on the road toward Naples. They continued to walk all night in company with several other boys, and in the morning reached the City of Naples. All the boys were then immediately placed on board an English steamer, and accompanied by Motto and several other Italians, in due course of time reached New-York. Arriving here the poor child was taken to the padroni's den at No. 45 Crosby-street. The three other boys were also taken there, but Joseph did not know what afterward became of them. The first day after his arrival Joseph remained in the house, but the second day he was sent out with a triangle to collect money. His master told him he should bring home forty cents a night, and it was evident the instructions to that effect had been carefully impressed upon the boy's mind, from his manner of counting the amount upon his fingers, he evidently knowing nothing of arithmetic. He was told by his master to stay about with the other children he would find upon the streets, and return at the same time they did. At this point Joseph was asked at about what time he usually got home, but he merely replied he did not carry a watch, and consequently did not know at what time. It was ascertained, however, it was long after daylight. For the first day or two after his arrival Motto treated Joseph kindly, but after that his demands for money became urgent, and when his victim failed to produce the prescribed amount he was cruelly beaten. In speaking of these episodes Joseph was evidently frightened lest the same punishment might be accorded him again, but after some little encouragement he distinctly related the circumstances of his ill-treatment. He said that upon five occasions he was beaten by Motto, upon the back and shoulders with a stick as thick as his finger. Upon one of those occasions, about a year ago, Motto became so enraged that he seized him and bit his left ear, leaving the marks of his teeth upon him until the present time. This cruel treatment like all and the other was received for not bringing home a proper amount of money, and upon another similar occasion he was tied hands and feet and put down in the cellar and left to stay there all night.

Joseph now became desperate, and one night, about a month ago, having an insufficient amount of money to secure a pleasant reception at the hands of his cruel master, he overcame his fears and concluded not to return at all. He ran away, and for a time procured such food and shelter as such a poor, wretched, homeless child might. During the day he wandered about disconsolately, and at night he sought refuge in the vacant cars in a railroad depot, which, however, in his ignorance he could not designate. In this manner it is supposed he lived for several days, feeding himself upon such garbage as he could pick up in the street. At last, directed by a kind providence, he wandered into Central Park, because, as he has previously related, it reminded him of his early home. In this sad condition, almost dead with hunger and exhaustion, the little wanderer was found by Mrs. McMonegal, who has charge of one of the park cottages, and who has since taken care of him.

Before the conclusion of the direct testimony, Mr. Auschiracher, counsel for the prisoner, proceeded with a very sharp cross-examination, but Joseph stood fire bravely, and did not damage his previous statements in a single particular. The only new facts elicited by the cross-examination were that his father's name was Rocco Vincenzo, and that he knew he was eight years of age when he came to this country, because his father had told him so. The whole journey from Caldiello to Naples was again gone over, and it was discovered that they had been accompanied in their tramp by some other Italians, and also a pack-horse, which was led after them. Upon this memorable occasion Joseph carried a knapsack, which he knew to contain articles belonging to Motto, and among other things some clothing. Counsel was very particular regarding the contents of this knapsack, and finally, after a multitude of questions, Joseph pointed to the prisoner and stated that the clothes he then wore were a part of the articles in the knapsack, and that he knew such to be the case because he was the custodian of the property on board the steamer, and afterward saw the package opened in Crosby-street, and recognized the clothing. When he first arrived Joseph was instructed to play the violin at home, but when he went upon the street he was given a triangle. At first nothing was said to him about money, but after about a week he was required to bring back at night the sum of forty cents. After a month's service he was promoted, and required to produce sixty cents, with the gloomy alternative of a beating. It seems that Joseph was an active worker, for a few weeks later he was pronounced able to earn $1 per day, and if this amount was not forthcoming, he received ample proofs of his master's displeasure. At this point a line of examination was entered into to connect Motto and the boy's father, but Joseph was positive that he had never seen Motto except upon the evening of the alleged abduction. No conversation had ever taken place between him and his father relative to his leaving, and he was at present under the impression that his father did not know of his whereabouts. Joseph was next asked if his father had accompanied him to this country, but the boy stated he had not, and that he had never seen him since he left Italy, and that he would have known him if he had seen him. Joseph was questioned relative to the internal workings of No. 45 Crosby-street, when he stated that there were many padroni living there at the time he did. He was asked to look about the court and point out any of them he might recognize in the court. Much to the surprise of every one the boy left the witness' stand, and going up to a crowd of Italians standing in the back part of the room, put his hand upon one of them, and declared him to be a padrone, whom he recognized. He, however, did not know his name.

This ended the examination, but the Commissioner asked several questions relative to the boy's education, to which Joseph replied that he could neither read nor write, and that he knew nothing of death, or the Bible or Christianity or anything that is supposed to raise a human being above the level of a brute. The examination was then adjourned until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

During the proceedings the two little boys who were captured in company with Motto listened to all that took place, and appeared to be greatly interested. In speaking to them afterward, they seemed to understand their position, and are no longer frightened by the savage glances of Vincenzo Motto. These boys were, of course, returned to Ludlow-street for safe keeping, but so great was the fear of a rescue by the gang of Italian banditti that hung about the court and buildings that an extra force of marshals was sent with them. To-day it is expected Mrs. McMonegal will be examined, and testify to the terrible condition in which she found the boy. The examination so far is regarded favorably by those most interested, and Mr. Lewis anticipates a conclusion strictly in accordance with justice and humanity.

THE FERTILIZING COMPANY.

Yesterday, Dr. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, in accordance with a previous arrangement with President Smith, of the Police Board, embarked on board the police steamer Seneca, at the foot of West Forty-second-street, and proceeded to inspect the Algonquin, across the river, off the New-Jersey shore. Dr. Chandler was accompanied by Sanitary Superintendent Dr. Day and Deputy Superintendent Dr. Janes. The Algonquin is the floating laboratory of the New-York Fertilizing Company, about which the Board of Health has passed several resolutions with intent to cause them to cease working. The manufacture of the fertilizer is alleged to be injurious to the public health. That it is exceedingly disagreeable is patent. The visit of the health authorities was entirely unexpected, and the laborers, who had not begun work, were considerably alarmed at the prospect of being summarily arrested. As little odor was perceptible under the circumstances, Dr. Chandler concluded to visit the Algonquin later, when "in full blast," and meantime headed down stream for Vesey-street, where he inspected the work at the dumping board, which elicited the approval of the officials. They presently returned to the Algonquin, and were glad to hurry away. The stench was fearful. The foreman accounted for it on the score of an alleged accident, saying that one of the plugs had blown out. The results of the inspection will be embodied in a report to be presented to the Board of Health at their meeting to-morrow, coupled with a recommendation to have the Algonquin towed to Barren Island by the Seneca.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

The Republican State Committee assembled at 11 A. M. yesterday at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Hon. A. B. Cornell occupying the chair. The principal business of the committee was to make the necessary arrangements for a State Convention. Utica was the place proposed for the holding of its sessions. Some of the members of the committee entertained an opinion that Syracuse was the best place, as many of the most brilliant victories of the party had been planned in that city. One of the members, when it was moved that Utica should be selected as the appropriate spot, and it was so decided by the apparent predominance of the yeas over the nays, insisted that the roll should be called. The roll was called and Utica was found to be preferred to Syracuse. The call for the convention for Sept. 24, with the number of delegates allowed from each district, is published in another column. Reports from every part of the State were submitted by members of the committee, and the facts contained in them indicate a sweeping Republican victory in the country in the Fall campaign.

FUNERAL OF MRS. STUYVESANT.

Mrs. Helen Stuyvesant, widow of Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, Esq., and daughter of the late Hon. John Rutherfurd, of New-Jersey, was yesterday buried in the old family vault of the Stuyvesants, in the crypt of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, in the "old Bowerie," corner of Second-avenue and Stuyvesant-place, where the services were performed. The following clergymen were invited to officiate: Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York; Rev. Dr. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's; Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Dewitt, Rev. H. B. Sherman, Rev. Dr. Peet. The pall-bearers were: James K. Livingston, Esq., Beverley Robinson, Esq., Benjamin H. Field, Esq., Frederick Prime, Esq., Hon. J. J. Roosevelt, Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., George Wilkes, M. D., A. J. Bleecker, Esq., Jonathan Edwards, Esq., R. L. Kennedy, Esq., Mathew Clarkson, Esq., and Wm. H. Popham, Esq. The Knickerbocker family to which the deceased lady belonged was one of the most distinguished in the annals of early New-York. The last Dutch Governor was Petrus Stuyvesant, whose name at once recalls Washington Irving's masterpiece of kindly humor. The late Mrs. Stuyvesant was an exemplar of the sterling, hereditary virtues of the family, a devout Christian, given to charity and all good works. Her life was long, and she retained the vigor of an unclouded mind to the end. She took a practical interest in the literature and passing topics of the day, and won the hearts of all who had the good fortune to know her by the unselfishness of her disposition.

A NEW REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

The Republican Social Club for the Fifteenth Assembly District is a new political organization, formed about a week ago, the object of which will be the promotion of Republican principles and the cultivation of social relations among its members. At the first meeting sixty-three members, composed of the most active Republicans of the district, signed the roll, and at a meeting held last night at the Turn Hall, in East Thirty-sixth-street, additional members were enrolled. A permanent organization was effected by the election of George Hettrick, President; Vice Presidents, Lewis M. Cohen and Samuel Hamilton; Recording Secretary, Wm. Peterkin; Financial Secretary, Jas. Wilson; Treasurer, Henry G. Leask. The following gentlemen have been elected honorary members of the organization: Gen. Arthur, Gen. Sharpe, Hugh Gardner, Postmaster James, Thomas Murphy, and Thomas Mellish.

THE VANDERBILT DEATH HOAX.

The report of Commodore Vanderbilt's death, which was circulated extensively in Wall-street yesterday morning, created considerable excitement, and there was a strong pressure to sell those securities in which the Commodore is chiefly interested. It seems probable that the rumor originated with members of the bear clique, who used it to weaken prices, and for a time their machinations succeeded admirably. Western Union was forced down to 87½, and large blocks of stock changed hands at low figures. As soon as it was definitely ascertained that the report of the death of the Commodore was false, and that he was at Saratoga in his usual health, there was a sudden rebound in prices, Western Union closing at 89¾.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Solomon Wise, seventeen years old, a native of New-Bedford, Mass., was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday, charged with obtaining two gross of matches from J. J. Carle, of No. 153 Water-street, saying he had been sent for them by the proprietors of the United States Hotel....Yesterday a well-dressed man presented a check for $200, purporting to have been signed by Charles W. Koppel, of No. 7 Beekman-street, to Mr. O. L. Berry, cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank. Mr. Berry saw that it was a forgery and caused the arrest of the man, who gave his name as James Edward Wurtzburg, and on being arraigned at the Tombs pleaded guilty....Charles Celestine, a French sailor, boarding at Charles Dudley's, at No. 378 Water-street, refused to ship in a vessel selected by Dudley, whereon the latter stripped Celestine, and tying him to a bed, locked the room. Officer Musgrave, of the Fourth Precinct, heard of the affair, released Celestine, and arrested Dudley, who was held for trial at the Tombs....During a quarrel between two laborers, Peter Cunningham, of No. 507 East Thirteenth-street, and James Beglin, in the new Post-office building, yesterday, Beglin struck Cunningham in the breast with a fourteen-pound sledge, injuring him severely. Beglin was arrested and held for trial at the Tombs....Rachel Carlemann, aged seven years, was run over by a grocer's wagon yesterday, and had both legs fractured. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Wm. Krebs, the driver of the wagon, was arrested....Stephen Richardson aged twenty-three, of No. 268 West Thirty-eighth-street, while at work at the new church corner of Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue, received a severe wound in the right thigh by a coil of rope falling on the chisel and driving it into his thigh. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....John F. Coulter, aged thirty, of No. 414 West Fifty-first-street, was found yesterday at Eighth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, suffering from a severe scalp wound. He refused to state how he had been injured, and after being attended by Dr. Ward, was sent to his home....August Bauman, of No. 130 First-avenue, while intoxicated, fell down a flight of stairs at his residence, and sustained serious injuries....James Farrell, aged thirty-seven, of No. 516 East Fifteenth-street, while at work in Bayer's foundry, in Fourteenth-street, had his right leg broken by a casting falling upon it. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....Francis Conlin, aged thirteen, of No. 502 East Sixteenth-street, fell from a vender's wagon, and was severely injured. Taken to Bellevue Hospital....At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Frank Bayer, of No. 123 Stanton-street, and Morris Walker, of Greenpoint, were charged with stealing a watch valued at $150 from Sarah Berg, of No. 120 Orchard-street, who alleges that yesterday she left the store for a short time, and on returning saw Bayer behind the counter taking down the watch while Walker stood on guard at the door. Mrs. Berg attempted to hold Beyer, but he knocked her down and ran off. She immediately called in an officer, who went in pursuit of the thieves. Justice Shandley committed them, yesterday, in default of $1,000 each, to answer at the General Sessions....John O'Neill, who said his residence was in Philadelphia, was charged with an attempt on grand larceny, preferred against him by Julia Lumenthall, of No. 79 Canal-street, who alleges that on yesterday she went up-stairs for about ten minutes and locked her door. On returning she found O'Neill in her room with a bundle of clothing made up valued at $142. She called in Officer Hughes, to whom O'Neill admitted that he had intended to steal the goods. He was taken before Justice Shandley to-day, who committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

KESHER SHEL BARZEL.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Kesher Shel Barzel, of the Atlantic coast, was continued yesterday in Pythagoras Hall, No. 134 Canal-street. The Grand Saar, Harris Rosenthal, presided. An Endowment Committee was elected, consisting of Messrs. N. Cowen A. Ettinger, J. Casper, H. Feltman, and J. Harris. Reports were also received from the Committee on Law, and also from the Committee on Amending the Constitution and By-laws. A lengthened address was then delivered by S. H. Millenburg, District Deputy of Long Island, in which he gave a detailed account of the progress and standing of the order in that locality. The session will be continued at 9 o'clock this morning.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

If F. W. R., the released convict, will call at this office, he will receive $5 forwarded for his use by "an Englishman."

Ex-Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, visited Wall-street yesterday, and was shown around among the bulls and bears.

Wm. Hunt was yesterday appointed a Keeper in the Penitentiary by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

The body of an unknown man, about thirty years old, with dark hair and whiskers, was found drowned at the Battery yesterday evening.

A fire occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the one-story brick building, No. 238 Mercer-street, occupied by John Thielbahr as a grocery. Damage $200.

J. Davis, an Irishman, fifty years old, was found dead in his bedroom at the Frankfort House, corner of William and Frankfort streets, yesterday afternoon. An empty bottle marked chloroform was beside him.

Collector Arthur stated yesterday that circumstances had prevented him from filling the vacancies existing in the positions of Deputy Collector, but that he would probably name the two successful candidates to-day.

Charles Gessell, seven years old, residing at No. 265 Ninth-avenue, was drowned while bathing at the foot of West Twenty-fifth-street yesterday evening. His body was recovered, and Coroner Keenan notified.

The Helvetia Rifle Club commenced its twentieth annual sharp-shooting pastime at the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, yesterday, which will be continued to-day with a picnic and a grand distribution of prizes in the evening.

The delegates to the Tailors' Central Organization held their regular meeting last evening at No. 10 Stanton-street. Only routine business was transacted. A favorable report was received from the delegations who had attended the annual convention at Norfolk, Va.

On Tuesday evening, thieves broke into the dwelling of Mr. John Schreyer, in West Seventy-first-street, near the Boulevard, through the scuttle on the roof, to which they gained access from the vacant house adjoining, and carried off a quantity of jewelry valued at $300.

The standholders and proprietor of Central Market, Seventh-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, wish to publicly thank the Fire Department and police, especially Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, for their prompt and efficient service on the occasion of the fire on Sunday night last.

Troop D, of the Third Cavalry Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., commanded by Capt. Burkhardt, engaged in its annual rifle practice at Hamilton Park yesterday. The prizes were awarded in the evening. The inclemency of the weather rather interfered with a full enjoyment of the occasion.

Thomas Murphy, alias "Dublin Joe," a notorious pickpocket, the particulars of whose escape while being conveyed to the Tombs, and subsequent arrest in Philadelphia, have already been published in THE TIMES, was brought to the District Attorney's office, yesterday, and committed to the Tombs.

The Park Commissioners met yesterday morning. The Controller being present, bids for 550 tons of coal and four months' supply of screened gravel were opened. Bills were directed to be sent for payment to the Finance Department: For maintenance, $917 70; construction, $1,903 65; bridge maintenance, $84 38.

The Inman steam-ship City of Montreal, which left Liverpool on Aug. 7, and Queenstown on Aug. 8, reached this port yesterday morning. The Cunard steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool on Aug. 9, and Queenstown Aug. 10, arrived last evening. The latest news thus at hand is fresher by two days than that previously at hand by the White Star steamer Monday.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: Arrears of taxes, assessments, water-rent, and interest, $4,579 85; assessments for street openings and improvements and interest, $4,067 87; sale of vitrified stone-ware pipe for sewers, $1,175 90; Croton-water rents and penalties, $2,564 65; market rents and fees and market cellar rent, $1,532 25; proceeds of sale of five condemned fire-engines and of seven condemned horses, $1,379 15; licenses, $153. Total, $15,472 67.

BROOKLYN.

Hugh Duffy, aged thirty-five years, of No. 119 Columbia-street, was yesterday held for beating his wife Catherine on Tuesday night.

Bernard Larney, aged sixteen years, was yesterday held for robbing the till of a widow's store, kept by Elizabeth Weiler at No. 221 Calyer-street.

Mary Connors, aged nine years, of No. 186 Marshall-street, Williamsburg, was yesterday caught in a weaving machine in the factory at No. 256 Water-street, and was literally torn to pieces before help could reach her.

Catherine Hickey, aged forty years, became enraged yesterday with her husband John at the corner of Fulton and Grand-avenue, and revenged herself by smashing all the windows of his liquor-store. She was locked up.

William Woodhouse, aged twenty-three years, of No. 292 South Second-street, Eastern District, was last evening struck on the head with a stick of timber at Reynolds' factory, Ninth-street, near Ainslee, Williamsburg, and fatally injured.

John Buttnett, of Duffield-street, near Fulton, while passing along Smith-street, near Livingston, early yesterday morning, was assaulted by some unknown person and robbed of his money and valuables. No policeman could be seen anywhere near the place.

B. B. Ganty, a seaman, while riding on an open car, No. 7, of the Greenwood line, fell off at the corner of Second-place and Court-street, and was badly hurt. After having his wounds dressed, Ganty was arrested for being intoxicated, and held by Judge Walsh until to-day.

Two boys began fighting yesterday in Duffield-street, and, while preparing for the contest, Jas. Chapin, one of the boys, gave his jacket, watch, and chain to a juvenile companion to hold. After the fight the jacket was returned, but the watch and chain were missing, as was also the boy who had held them.

A scaffold gave way yesterday at Devoe's Oil-works, Greenpoint, and precipitated Thomas Venn, aged forty-nine, Peter Hanlon, aged thirty-eight, and Adam McKenzie, aged fifty-two, from the top of an oil-tank to the ground, seriously, if not fatally, injuring all of them. They were taken to the Fourth-street Hospital.

STATEN ISLAND.

There are at present twelve vessels from Southern ports at the upper quarantine anchorage, discharging cargoes into lighters.

The village officials of New-Brighton have resolved to discontinue the work of widening the Manor road, in consequence of some misunderstanding regarding the survey.

The Richmond County Board of Health, at their last meeting, passed a resolution prohibiting the throwing of brewers' grains on the soil or in the waters of the county, under a penalty of $50 for each offense.

The Castleton Association for Legal Protection have sent a communication to the New-Brighton Board of Excise, requesting that the board should not be satisfied with merely negative evidence of good character on the part of applicants for license, but they should require positive and reliable proofs of the respectability of the dealers before allowing them to sell liquor.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Common Council of Jersey City has voted $500 for settees for the public parks.

The body of an unknown man was found on the Pennsylvania track at New-Brunswick, Tuesday night.

The breaking down of a Pennsylvania train at Metuchen, Tuesday night, delayed travel about an hour.

The wife of Mayor Peddie, of Newark, has presented a very handsome parlor organ to the Old Ladies' Home.

A steam-pump has been erected on Jersey City Heights to aid in the distribution of water in that section.

John Borden, a Newark youth, aged nineteen, was committed yesterday to take his trial for burglary. He is an old offender.

Theodore Nungesser, a Newark carpenter, fell from a building on which he was at work, yesterday, and was severely injured.

The New-Jersey Pharmaceutical Society has passed a resolution requesting druggists to refuse to allow liquor to be drank on their premises.

Thomas Brandon, of Gravel Hill, was found dead on the track of the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad at the latter place, Tuesday morning.

A Newark contractor named Hannon, yesterday, paid a fine of $50 imposed upon one of his drivers for cruelty to animals, the offense consisting of driving a diseased mule.

Robert Campbell, aged seventeen, of New-York, died at his home yesterday from injuries received by being struck by a locomotive, in Newark, about a week since.

The abutments for the bridge over the Morris Canal at Central-avenue, Newark, have been completed. It is expected the bridge will be completed within from four to six weeks.

The funds of Nutria Lodge, a benevolent association of Newark, have been "absorbed" by two officers of the lodge, who have absconded. The amount of the defalcation is $3,268.

The Hoboken Common Council, on Tuesday evening, awarded to Timothy Foley a contract to build two wings to Public School No. 3, for $14,300, the Legislature only authorizing the expenditure of $12,000. A motion to donate $1,000 to St. Mary's Hospital was tabled for one week.

The report that another portion of the Montgomery-street causeway leading from Jersey City to the Heights had caved in, is untrue. The street has caved in twice, and the project had to be abandoned after some $150,000 had been expended upon it, but there has been no caving in for three or four months.

Mayor O'Neill has vetoed the resolution allowing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to inclose that portion of Plymouth-street lying east of Greene, in their new depot, which portion of the street has for a long time been covered by their tracks. The matter will come up for final action at the next meeting.

THE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

The Board of Supervisors have acceded to a request of the Finance Department for "more room." The City Chamberlain's room has been given to the department, that official being accommodated in the former apartment of the County Auditor. Mr. Falls, the City Paymaster, moves into the old City Chamberlain's office, except a part reserved for the Controller. Desks are now arranged in parallel order, school-fashion, in the "middle" room, formerly occupied by Deputy Controller Storrs.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 20.—Cattle dull for all grades except good to choice shipping Steers; receipts, 1,200 head; sales shipping Steers, $4 50@$6; choice to extra stock Steers, $3@$4; through Texans, $1 80@$3 15; corn-fed sold at $3 25@$5; common to extra native butchers' stock, $2 25@$4 75. Live Hogs active and steady; receipts, 10,000 head; prices a shade easier; sales at $4 30@$4 90, closing at $4 30@$4 60 for heavy; $4 55@$4 90 for light. No shipments reported.

WILMINGTON, N.C., Aug. 20.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 38c. Resin quiet at $2 45@$2 47½ for Strained, $2 50 for No. 2, $4 25 for Extra Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard, $3 35 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar lower at $2 85.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—Exchange quiet; on United States, 60 days, currency, 31@32 premium; short sight, 33@34 premium; short sight, gold, 53@54 premium; on London, 64½@66 premium; on Paris, 46@47 premium.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship Scotia, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Eldridge, 2 children, and nurse, C. H. Harkness, Howard Kirk, Mr. Ullman, W. G. Westcot, R. C. Black, Miss Elizabeth Wright, Miss Lizzie Gould, R. Brunarius, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Wanzer, Harry Roesner, Geo. W. Haskell, W. B. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Russell, G. M. Downes, Mr. W. L. Hoge, H. B. Beeton, J. Guinart, S. W. Hopkins, J. G. Bradbury, R. O. Sadler, Miss L. E. Jones, Fred. Engelhardt, Mr. Fillberto, D. R. Morrison and man-servant, Thos. T. Chippingdale Higgin, Miss Oglesby, E. C. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Goddard, Miss Lott, Hon. W. L. Bancroft, wife, and son, Rev. Thomas Levi, R. C. Nicholson, Mrs. Allen, Miss Osborne, D. M. Osborne, G. W. Turner, R. C. Dean, United States Navy, D. A. Smith, A. Seligman, Fred. Butterfield, J. Zamoraus, Mrs. Shepherdson, D. T. Evans, D. Cohn, B. A. Hill, Abram Horsford, B. F. Smith, W. Cleworth, V. Dalla, W. Margues, Alex. Turner, Alex. Gartshore, Capt. J. B. Cads and wife, W. N. Cole, Mr. Walley, M. P.

Per steam-ship Trinacria, for Liverpool.—Edward Bagley, Edward W. Rankine, Isaac A. Rankine, F. E. Whitney, C. F. Tuttle, Edward McTammany, John Fey, William Cornell, William C. Bright, Den Howard, Alfred W. Bowring, Miss Maggie J. Hazzard, Miss Mary Stirting, Rev. Ed. Chester and lady, Prof. B. F. Hayes, Mrs. A. C. Hayes, Master E. C. Hayes, Mrs. Frank Bigley, Miss Mary Bigley, Master Frank Bigley, Fanny Gilligan, nurse, Francis Hayes, Miss Eliza A. Hayes, Miss Ella Butts, Mrs. McMillan, J. S. Phillips and lady, Robt. P. Birssel, W. H. Bennett and lady.

Per steam-ship Idaho, for Liverpool.—D. D. R. Dillon, Miss Brown, Wm. Muller, Mrs. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Feltham, O. McChesney, Mr. Hansen, Miss Whittemore, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bishop, T. H. Evans, John Bradley, Miss Monell, Miss Leming, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McHenry, John Lawrence, H. J. Williams, James Cotter, Mr. and Mrs. James Radley, John Frazill, J. A. Oatley, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, Rev. R. Gray, M. D., Rev. R. T. Scott, Rev. H. Mansell.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, for San Francisco.—Eliza Sullivan, Edward Madden, Geo. Gale and wife, Capt. C. Low, wife, 3 sons, 2 daughters, and infant, Mrs. Tucker, F. S. Kent, Miss Emma Moore, A. H. Allen, Max Reimann, Arthur Chase, Mr. Toler, wife, and 2 daughters, Mrs. J. Callaghan and 2 daughters, Thomas Coman, James Young, Mrs. Macy, Mrs. S. W. Dick, Wm. Quinn, wife, and child, Mrs. Margaret Ford, John R. Lawrence, Otto A. Hoff, Miss Margaret Shanahan, Sidney Sanders. Way Passengers—Hon. Francis Thomas, Wm. M. Sloane, Wm. McCasker, Henrique Lisboa and wife, R. L. Burstell, Manuel Rivera, J. F. Lamadue, Ide Armas Cespedes, Joaquin Guturres, Tenars Morales, Jose Obares, Jose Bolanoz, Jose Ana Pacheco, A. Villavicencio, S. H. Rich, Asel Schibbyr, M. Segucira, M. Wilkes Stewart, J. H. Loftus, L. D. Richards, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Bassenger, Francisco Mora, A. Morrell, Jr.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—J. Howell, A. C. Washington, J. Morgan, B. Thallou, Mr. and Mrs. Saben and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Weller and son, the 2 Misses Weller, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Johnson, 2 children and maid, J. B. Johnson, Mrs. C. A. Johnson, Mr. Lothern, G. Campbell, Nathaniel Caine, Prof. E. A. Grosvenor, Capt. and Mrs. J. Gumeel, Juan Vigner, C. J. McGivine, H. A. Tyman, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Suydam, C. Davis, Mrs. Walker, J. L. Brewster, Alexander Bell and son, H. Goodwin, G. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Randall, Miss J. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. McCormac, infant and maid, Mrs. Chapman, J. Ligger, H. C. Wilcox, E. A. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wardnell, Alf. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Libby, J. G. Smith, Judge J. K. Porter, R. R. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. H. Evans and child, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Goodall, Miss J. Goodall, G. Shibbard, E. Dronel, Sol. B. Solomon, J. Papps, J. B. Isaacs, E. Knowles, L. Moyer, Mrs. Sprague and son, Geo. Beakin, J. W. R. Fothergill, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins and child, Mr. and Mrs. Standard, Master and Miss Standard, Mrs. R. Donaghue and 2 children, Mrs. Weber, the 2 Misses Weber, Mrs. M. N. Hogan, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith, J. M. Pearson and man servant, Mrs. C. H. Hess, R. Buckley, Mr. Wharton, Rev. and Mrs. Geo. Brown, Capt. Buttler, Mr. Hartman, A. Wardlow, J. Butterworth, W. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Troup, Miss H. D. Graham, Misses Wood, (2,) Miss Garrad, J. R. Treadwell, Misses Phillpott, (2,) Mr. Daina, Juan Gastine, Mr. Bierstall, R. Sariotti, Miss Gurney, Fred. James, J. Morrison and 2 children, Mrs. J. G. Hawes, Mr. Weldrum and 2 children, Geo. Kemble, Robt. Seeds, Wm. Seeds, Mrs. H. C. Alem, Miss Alem and maid, Miss Bannatyne and 3 children, W. H. Bugess, W. S. Verblank, Aug. Flagg, J. W. Deland, A. J. Sweeney, Thos. Sweeney, Geo. Powell, Mr. Barmagarton, Mrs. Showell, Mrs. R. F. Coobrage, Mrs. L. Begger

In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.—Mr. Humphreys, Mrs. W. S. Humphreys and servant, Mrs. Stewart and son, Jacob Wells and wife, Gen. J. A. Halderman, wife, and child, Miss Mattie Brown, C. A. Richardson, Mr. Shields, R. B. Claypole, John B. Tanner, wife, and son, Mr. and Mrs. Alden J. Adams, Col. Morell, C. G. Watstrom, R. C. Halsey, Rev. A. E. Kinmouth and wife, Miss Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Bethune, Mr. Cowan, Thos. McGooney, J. P. Witherow, Mrs. Dunne, Miss Lissie Gladstone, Jos. S. Fisher, Jos. Linder, Jr., Mr. Davison, Mrs. A. Roberts, M. Hewlett, Mrs. and Miss Judd, Miss Barker, Miss Ann Kirk, Mrs. Griffin, W. W. Daniels, A. Woods, M. Doran, G. Vintnor, L. A. Mosley and child, Geo. Wood, T. A. Logan, Prof. J. C. Kertch, P. Campbell, Mr. Howell, Alfred Earnshaw, Mrs. J. W. Barnshaw, Mrs. Mary Linehan, T. Clough, Dr. Adolph Kirsten, Miss Georgie Johnston, Miss Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Macdonald and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Guggenheim, 5 children, and nurse, Mr. Eckhart, J. P. Thomas, Mr. Newcombe, R. O'Neill, Mrs. F. J. Langdon, Mr. Parker, Mr. Pullman, Otto Unger, John Downes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:16 | Sun sets....6:49 | Moon rises..3:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:50 | Gov. Island.7:39 | Hell Gate...9:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Idaho, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Bremen, (Ger.,) Schulenberg, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Maas, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Hetbly, London, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Ocean Queen, Seabury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Penn., Wm. Kirkpatric; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Bark Fernando, (Ital.,) Resno, Cork or Falmouth, Slovovich & Co.

Brigs Caronte, (Ital.,) Caffero, Gras, Algiers, Funch, Edye & Co.; Chance, (Br.,) Christoffer, Porto Cabello, Schultz & Co.; Curacoa, (Br.,) Faulkner, Curacoa, J. Foulkes' Sons; Republic, (Br.,) Lockhart, St. Johns, N. F., C. W. Bertcaux; Leonard Myers, Hicks, Richmond, A. Abbott.

Schr. J. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Pettes, Cornwallis, N. S., D. R. DeWolf & Co.; Ellen Augusta, Wells, Jacksonville, Fla., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Potosi, Jackson, Galveston, Texas, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Jesse Elizabeth, Brower, Charleston, S. C., Squire, Thornton & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Aug. 7, and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 12, lat. 48 12, lon. 28 12, passed a German steamer bound E.; 13th, lat. 47 36, lon. 33 40, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E., and a schr.-rigged steamer bound W.; same day, lat. 47, lon. 36 40, passed a bark bound for New-York, showing signal letters H. R. P. Q.; 14th, lat. 45 20, lon. 42 10, passed steam-ship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool; 18th, 480 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed an Anchor steamer, supposed Anglia, bound E.; 19th, 300 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed ship Westmoreland bound W., and brig Chief, (of Halifax,) bound E. The C. of M. brings 84 cabin and 463 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Napoli, (Br.,) Edwards, Genoa July 9, Leghorn 10th, Marseilles 12th, Naples 18th, Messina 20th, Palermo 23d, and Gibraltar July 29, with fruit and passengers to Henderson Bros. Had fine weather throughout. Aug. 14, lat. 41 55, lon. 55 50, passed schr. Lulu bound E.

Steam-ship Washington, (Ger.,) Arnold, Stettin July 30, and Havre Aug. 6, with mdse. and 493 passengers to Chas. Rammelsberg & Co.

Steam-ship Joseph Love, (Br.,) Johnson, Waterford, Ireland, July 21, via Sydney, C. B., Aug. 15, in ballast to order.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Aug. 9, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 151 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Aug. 18, lat. 41 32, lon. 61 17, passed steam-ship City of London, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Ocean Belle, (of Salcombe,) Jarvis, Alleppy May 22, and St. Helena July 11, with mdse. to G. F. Drew—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Had strong westerly gales for 7 days off the Cape, and from thence light variable winds and fine weather.

Bark Capodistria, (Aust.,) Rismondo, Boston Aug. 16, in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Ernest, (of Portland,) Thompson, Trinidad, Cuba, 14 ds., with sugar to Commercial Warehouse Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Anna M. Knight, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Blevens, Trinidad, Cuba, 16 ds., with molasses to Commercial Warehouse Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Milwaukee, (of Bangor,) Perkins, Caibarien 9 ds., with molasses and melado to D. Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Aug. 11, off Gun Key, passed bark New-York, bound S.

Brig New-Zealand, (of St. John, N. B.,) Black, Sagua 9 ds., with molasses to Waydell & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Mary F. Pike, (of Calais,) Good, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with building stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Henry Finch, Bunnell, Baltimore.
Schr. Granite State, Crockett, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Julia A. Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.
Schr. Seaport, Velsor, Somerset.
Schr. Sallie T. Charlton, Trefethen, Taunton.
Schr. Henry, Terrill, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven.
Schr. Ophir, Benson, New-Haven.
Schr. Nightingale, Young, Fall River.
Schr. William Rice, Pressey, Wickford.
Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.
Schr. Nelson, (Br.,) Brightman, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to order.
Schr. Cloud, Carhart, New-Haven.
Schr. Connecticut, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Monticello, Brown, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Grace Cushing, Bailey, Gardiner, Me., for Philadelphia.
Schr. Andrew Peters, Hopkins, New-Haven.
Schr. Atlantic, Blakeman, Providence.
Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.
Schr. Carrie Jones, Colcord, Rockland, with lime to order.
Schr. Nellie, Robinson, Calais, with lumber for Newark.
Schr. Wm. R. Barnes, Gott, Providence.
Schr. Elizabeth B., Hogan, Wickford.
Schr. Carrie Holmes, Fleming, Baltimore.
Schr. T. H. Brown, Somers, Virginia.
Schr. J. I. Housman, Ryder, Virginia.
Schr. C. Walcott, French, Virginia.

Anchored at Hart Island—Bark Olive, (Aust.,) Romeno, Providence; schr. G. G. Jewett, (Br.,) St. John, N. B.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, E.; cloudy and hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Bremen for Bremen; Maas, for Rotterdam; Trinacria, for Glasgow; Scotia and Idaho, for Liverpool; St. Olaf and Potomac, for London; Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall; South Carolina, for Charleston; ship City of Lucknow, for London.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 20.—Arr. brig Como, from Leghorn.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 20.—Arr. schr. A. K. Bentley, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 20.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Village Belle, from Londonderry; brig Castilian; schrs E. B. Carmel, Mataoka, and a Spanish schr. from the West Indies.

Passed out, bark Heroine, for Martinique; bark C. F. Ives, for Stettin; brig Glance, for St. Jago; brig Agnes Barton, for Matanzas.

In the Roads, brig Patrius, from Baltimore, for Montreal, with the crew sick.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 20.—Arr. barks Pepita, from Rio Janeiro, and Ana, from Havana; steam-ships Wyoming, from Philadelphia, and San Salvador, from New-York.

Sld. schrs. Constitution for New-York, and Gertie E. Merrow, for Bath.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 19.—Arr. bark Governor Troop, Boston, for Charleston; brig Milwaukie, Calais, for New-Haven; schr. Canova, Weehawken, for Boston; Madagascar, Elizabethport, for do.; H. L. Curtis, Philadelphia, for Newburyport; Sandy Point, Port Johnson, for Bangor; S. J. Hart, Baltimore, for Salem; Franklin, Philadelphia, for Bucksport; Emima, (Br.,) New-York, for Two River, N. S.; Free Wind, Portsmouth, for New-York; Margaret, Millbridge, for do.; Sandalphon, Pembroke, for do.; Robert R. Rhodes, Sims' Cove, for do.; Balloon, Bangor, for do.; Ida Hudson, Rockland, for do.; Annie E., (Br.,) St. Johns, for do.; James Lawrence, Calais, for New-Haven; Berma, (Br.,) Rockport, N. B., for do.; Greta, (Br.,) Pictou, for Providence; Fred. C. Halden, Calais, for New-Bedford; Anna Bell, South New-Market, N. H., for Philadelphia.

Sld. all before reported excepting bark Governor Troop, brigs Henry Perkins and Arcola, (Br.,) schrs. Annie E., (Br.,) Berma, (Br.,) Anna Bell, Hyer, Greta, (Br.,) Berma, (Br.,) Grace Cushing, Sea Nymph, Free Wind, Margaret, Ida Hudson, Ontario, Frank, Emma, (Br.,) R. B. Rhodes, Harriet Baker, Louise Crockett, Newpacket, H. W. Benedict, Queen of the Cape, James Lawrence, and Arcturus.

19th., arr. brig C. Morris, (Br.,) from Windsor, N. S., for New-York; schrs. Volante, South Amboy, for Salem; Anna Maria, Providence, for Shuloe; Agnes, Ellsworth, for New-York.

Passed by, schr. Sallie B. Bateman, from Baltimore, for Boston.

Sld. schr. Ida Hudson.

Wind moderate; cloudy.

20th, 9 A. M.—Arr. steamer Fortune, of the United States Navy, from New-York, for Boston; schr. Bella, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Sld. brig Morris, (Br.); schrs. Annie E., (Br.,) Anna Bell, Hyer Greta, (Br.,) Derma, Grace Cushing, Free Wind, Margaret, R. P. Rhodes, Douise Crocket, New Packet, Queen of the Cape, James Lawrence, Sunbeam, and Agnes. Brig Anelo, (Br.,) at this port, is leaking badly and has hauled in to the Railway Wharf.

Wind, N. E.; moderate; thick; rainy.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 20.—The Cunard line steam-ship Palmyra, Capt. Garrett, from Boston Aug. 9, touched here this morning at 9 o'clock, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The National line steam-ship Italy, Capt. Thompson, from New-York, Aug. 9, for Liverpool, called here this morning at 9 o'clock, and proceeded.

BRISTOL, Eng., Aug. 20.—The steam-ship Great Western, Capt. Stamper, of the Great Western steam-ship line, arr. out yesterday.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-Square, New-York,

No. 10 Grand Quai, Geneva.

SUPERIOR STEM-WINDING WATCHES,

FROM OUR OWN FACTORY, AND AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE BEST MAKERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CHS. FRODSHAM WATCH.

R. R. R.

ASIATIC CHOLERA,

DYSENTERY,

CHOLERA MORBUS,

CURED AND PREVENTED BY

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

LOOSENESS, DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For Headache, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine, or Kidneys Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Pains in the Bowels, Heartburn, and Pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 50 cents.

"LORD NELSON SCARF."

The Great Success of the Season.

Introduced by

Fisk, Clark & Flagg.

AT RETAIL AT ALL FURNISHING-STORES.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC,

IS A MOST HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET.

It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It is easy of digestion, and a delicious and most nutritious SUMMER FOOD.

For 40 years it has stood unrivaled for purity and perfection.

Get none but the ORIGINAL PREPARATION with T. KINGSFORD & SON'S name on each package.

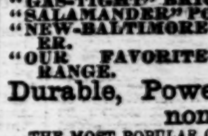
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

CARL H. SCHULTZ,

SUCCESSOR TO SCHULTZ & WARKER,

NO. 860 BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST., AND UNION-SQUARE.

MINERAL SPRING WATERS,



examined and indorsed by the leading chemical authorities of the United States. NATURAL MINERAL WATERS kept on hand. The business (including the CENTRAL PARK MINERAL SPRING) continues the same as heretofore, Mr. Warker having withdrawn.

March 1, 1872.

BUY BOYNTON'S

"GAS-TIGHT" BRICK-SET FURNACE.

"SALAMANDER" PORTABLE FURNACE.

"NEW-BALTIMORE" FIRE-PLACE HEATER.

"OUR FAVORITE" ELEVATED-OVEN RANGE.

Durable, Powerful, and Economical.

THE MOST POPULAR GOODS IN THE MARKET.

Heating, Cooking, and Laundry Stoves.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,

NOS. 232 AND 234 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY Secured, without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

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A GENTLEMAN, WITH WIFE, THREE CHILDREN, and child's nurse, will take board permanently in a private family of respectability which can accommodate him at a price not to exceed $90 per month. Address Box No. 2,342 Post-office.